CLARESHOLM REVIEW

VOLUME 8 — CLARESHOLM ALTA., MAY. 9th 1912. — NO. 11

Short Weight Problem

At the last council meeting all members were present except councillor Hutton, and the meeting was pretty interesting at times. After the general routine of work had been gone through with the scavanging system was discussed at length. Several changes are to be made along this line owing to recommendation from the board of health. These recommendation were adopted by council on motion of Councillor Rioux and James. A by-law will be brought down covering and embodying the said recommendations at the next regular meeting of the council.

Regarding the working out of the scavanging business and proper framing of bylaw covering it the Mayor will undertake to procure from Innisfail—where the bylaw has been in force for three years—a copy of their bylaw and plans for the successful working out of the recommended system. Several complaints were registered with the council regarding the spilling of slops and refuse upon our streets and the police department received instruction to prepare a plan of action that would immediately put a stop to such nuisance. Those who have formed the habit of allowing slops to be hauled away in such a manner as to cause them to be lost overboard will be in danger of facing the officers in charge of our police court.

The matter of appointing an Assessor was gone into and on motion of councillors James and Reynolds Mr. Geo. Wales was appointed at a salary of $100.

The question of dog tax was brought up and a by-law ammended, adding $2 for each litter of pups up to three months old. This received its final reading and was duly passed.

Then came the most important question of the evening. Ever since the complaints have been made to council regarding the short weight on staple articles which are sold to consumers in the town. At the last meeting of council Mr. Hutton gave notice of motion to present a by-law designed to put a stop to the practice. Councillor Hutton was unavoidably detained on the night of the last meeting but when the question came up it received the attention of those present. Several new cases had been reported in the mean time to councillors while on the street or in their different places of business and the added charges made it imperative that something be done and that speedily. Butter for one thing seems to have a habit of shrinking several ounces to the pound and the price doesnt seem to grow smaller in proportion. The fact that lately butter has had a raise in price and the fact that it has in several cases been weighed and found wanting is causing a good bit of dissatisfaction and drastic measures will be dealt out in future to those who presist in giving the consumer the short end of the deal. The matter is not all on account of butter, however, and the other articles which have been reported as being short will receive the attention of the proper parties. The council mean to put a stop to this kind of game and if necessary will make no bones about publishing the affair in such a way that those guilty will have a hard time covering up their tracks. This is not a threat but is given as a warning to avoid, if possible, the need of harsher measures.

Another question that received the attention of the meeting was the way in which traction engines have left the streets and crossings at different times while pulling through the town. A by-law will be passed prohibiting the use of certain streets in future for this purpose and will receive its first reading at the next regular meeting.

The following licenses were placed: Elevators $100. Wholesale and Retail Oil Co. $100. Coal dealers $25 per annum. The meeting then adjourned in due form.

The cost of preparing, seeding, harvesting and threshing from an acre of ground to grain in Nova Scotia is 88 greater than in Alberta.

Batter Up

The second meeting of the Base Ball Association was held last night with C. J. Braren in the chair.

Eric Moffatt was appointed manager and Geo. Reynolds captain. A motion was carried to appoint a committee of three to interview council and get their permission to use the town team and grader for the purpose of clearing off the diamond.

The membership fee was placed at 50 cents and fifteen members paid up and were enrolled. Practice nights are to be Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday. The official umpires for the season will be C. J. Braren and N. Holmes. A committee consisting of Messrs Watt, Moffatt and Reynolds were appointed to draw up a schedule covering a series of fifteen games to be played between three different teams composed of the high school team, a team appointed by Mr. Eric Moffatt and another by Mr. Geo. Reynolds. These games are to be played on Tuesday and Friday of each week. An admission fee of 25 cents will be charged and the proceeds will be used to purchase supplies. The players thus got together will compose a team to represent the town in games with sister towns along the line. A good attendance was present and there seems no doubt that there will be a good exhibition of baseball this season.

Knights Prepare for Session of Grand Lodge

(Elcapo)

Grand Lodge Representative Lally in Charge of Arrangements which are Now Being Made.

Further preparations are now being made by local men in charge of the Knights of Pythias for the reception and entertainment of the visiting brethren who will attend the session of grand lodge to be held here on June 11, 12 and 13. It is understood that various committees have been appointed to have full charge of the many ceremonies which will take place. Indications point to a most successful session and Grand Lodge Representative, Past Chancellor Lally is busily engaged making the necessary preparations.

Last year the annual meeting of grand lodge was held in Claresholm and several local lodge-men attended. Through the efforts of Past Chancellor Fieldhouse, consent was obtained to hold this year's session at this point. It is estimated that upwards of three hundred will be in attendance and this number will include many of the member's wives and lady friends. Higher degrees and ranks will be conferred, chief of which will be the rank of Dokkies.

Past Chancellor Lally is very enthusiastic and is doing all in his power to make this year's session a distinct success from every standpoint.—Wainwright Star.

Palestine in Claresholm

The Fascinating East is about to pay you a visit in the form of a series of two Realistic Scenes of Eastern Life to be held in St. John's Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday evening, the 14th and 15th of May at 8 p.m. These lecturers will consist of Oriental songs accompanied by a Native orchestas from Palestine, wedding music and bridal scenes. There will also be a Bedorian Tent pitched as seen on the Banks of the Jordan, and the Bedorians will be about their ordinary every-day duties such as grinding at the mill, churning butter, baking bread. The life and customs of an Eastern Shepherd will be explained. Tour and village characters seen with the result that the Bible will live before your eyes through a study of the land where the Book was written.

Admission free. A collection will be taken for missionary work amongst the Jews.

The lecturer will be Miss Francis R. Schor.

Claresholm and District News

Chas. Booth lost a valuable horse this week.

W. C. Miller was a business caller at Stavely on Tuesday.

Miss Simpson of Calgary spent a few days visiting friends here this week.

The Rev. Wm. McNichol returned Saturday from his two weeks trip to the homestead.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Monerty of Parkland were Claresholm visitors the fore part of the week.

Mrs. J. S. Rook will depart for Chester, Mont., to-morrow for a two months visit with her parents.

The Jas. Clark Co. have purchased a new delivery wagon and a new harness to go with it. A big improvement

G. B. Moir and Roy McKay of Burns motored over and spent the week end with friends, returning on Monday.

Mr. C. W. Gillies of Calgary, representing the Wood-Vallance Co. Ltd. hardware merchants, was a caller here Tuesday.

All those interested in the game of tennis are invited to attend a meeting in the office of C. W. James on Friday evening of this week at 7.30 for the purpose of reorganizing.

Messrs. Ernie Moffatt and Ed. Bevan arrived to Parens and Bowell Tuesday. The reed was found in bad shape in one place but no damage except a loss of time was experience d.

Mr. J. F. Miller, Mgr. of the Union Bank is suffering from a severe sprain caused by dropping sideways from the sidewalk into a ditch. His ankle was sprained and the probabilities are that he will have to lay up for a week or so.

The large crew of workmen who have been engaged unloading pipe for the gas line for the past week or so have finished their job and departed on the train yesterday morning for Okotoks. A large crew of teamsters with their outfits are expected here in a day or two and will start hauling the pipe to the line.

Mrs. J. B. Boese left on the Wednesday morning train for Calgary.

Miss Hazel Strang was a visitor to MacLeod for a couple of days at the end of last week.

Mrs. M. A. Lebow who has been visiting friends at Vulcan, returned home Tuesday night.

Eric Moffatt received a consignment of "maple syrup" this week but doesn't like the flavor of the goods.

Miss Bessie Strang of Nelson is the guest of her sister Hazel for a few days this week, arriving last Saturday morning.

Mr. Ole Tompson has purchased the house formerly owned by H. Houghton on Knob Hill and is busy moving this week.

Mayor Holmes proved himself the same enthusiastic fan that he has always been by donating two new balls for the opening practice game on the diamond last night.

Telephone poles are being unloaded here this week for the extension of the rural lines. The extension will cover about thirty miles of territory. Work will start as soon as the material is all on the ground.

Mr. West, a realestate man of Edmonton, formerly in the employ of J. T. Kingsley arrived in town Tuesday and purchased the pacing horse, Buster Brown, from Mr. Kingsley. The horse will be taken to Edmonton in a few days.

J. B. Boese had the misfortune of loosing his valuable White Orpington rooster this week. The bird was of Kallestraff strain and cost a large sum of money. Mr. Boese says the bird will be replaced by another even better than it. The cause of death is alleged to be pheneumonia.

For the last week or so, have been taking advantage of the prices of jewelry sold at the Auction Sales at the Farrer stand and now the stock has been sold to Mr. G. M. Godley. There still remains a few good bargains in store for those who wish to take advantage of them in the lines of china, silverware, jewelry, cut glass and manicure sets. These will be offered for sale Saturday of this week. It will be the last chance to get these goods at a low figure.

Improved Service

Mr. Froste of Calgary, District Manager of telephones was in Claresholm this week making arrangements for the standardizing of the local exchange. This will put the exchange on a basis of equality with the larger exchanges and will be up-to-date in every respect. The office of local manager will be done away with and Mr. J. S. Rook will be in charge of the business and maintanence department for Claresholm and district. Miss Ringrose will have complete charge of the opperating department here. These changes are being made in all the offices along the line and will make the service more complete than ever.

Judge Mabee Dies

(Western Associated Press)

Toronto, May 6.—Judge J. P. Mabee, having taken a bad turn at 1:30 o'clock, his heart strength having collapsed, he passed away at 3:15 this afternoon. He was conscious till the last and his son and daughter were at his bedside when he died.

Hon. James Pitt Mabee, K.C., had been chief of the board of the railway commissioners for Canada since March 28, 1908, when he succeeded the late Chief Commissioner Killam. He was born in Port Rowan, Ont., on November 5, 1859, and was the son of Simon Pitt Mabee and Fannie Leaton. He married Miss Mary Thorald of Port Rowan. He leaves one son and one daughter.

His earlier education was received in his native town and in the High school of that place. Later he attended Toronto university. After graduating in law he practised his profession at Listowell for a number of years, and later went to Stratford. Then he went to Toronto.

He was appointed a judge of the high court of justice for Ontario, king's bench division, on November 21, 1905. Then in March, 1908, he received his appointment of chief of the railway commission.

He was considered one of the ablest men in Canada.

Meadow Creek Notes

Every one is busy as can be now you can see plows, disks, harrows, drills, steam and gasoline engines and so on going from early morning till late at night.

Mrs. L. E. Maxwell is still very ill. It is hoped she will soon be well again.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Crawford's little daughter Beth is very low at present.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Levy returned from B. C. where they were visiting his parents for a while this spring.

The children at the Carnforth School are fixing a flower garden for this summer. May it prove a success to pay them for their labor.

Mr. Taffell nearly lost his barn from fire last week. The lamp in the grooder exploded and caused the death of 75 chickens and set fire to the barn. It was discovered in time to be put out without much damage being done.

Auto Float But Wouldn't

News has just come to hand of the near wreck of the auto owned and operated by Mr. Larry Bell. It seems that Larry wished to give the auto a much needed bath and to that end ran the auto into a "shallow part of Clear Lake. Whether there was a misunderstanding between Larry and the auto as to how far the machine was to proceed in the water or whether the machine imagined it would be able to turn itself into a gasoline launch, and give Larry a boat ride, is not known, but the fact remains that the water took the auto in its embrace, and for a while there was no sign of it. It was as completely swallowed up as the Titanic, and would not come out from its swim until Larry went after it with a four-horse team. Some say the auto doesn't always stop, when Larry says the word, and if so perhaps the duckling will teach it to be good. There may be method in the madness.

Clearing Mystery

Montana Woman Believes Man Found at Claresholm Is Her Husband

Lethbridge, May 7.—Mrs. George McComas, of Great Falls, Mont., has notified the local police that she believes the man who was found under a straw stack at Claresholm over a month ago is her husband. According to her story her husband left home to drive overland to Brady, Teton county, Montana, and she has not since heard from him. The description, she affirms, answers him perfectly. Mrs. McComas will arrive in Lethbridge tonight for the purpose of inquiring further into the matter.—Calgary Herald.

A Word From The South

Quincy, Illinois, May 3, 1912.
Editor Review.

Dear Sir:

Since I last wrote you about the extra ordinary snowstorms and severe winter weather we experienced in this far south land of Missouri, Oklahoma and Illinois, I am sorry to report that with the coming of warm weather and spring even worse things have befallen us here. As I am passing from state to state I have several times passed dangerously near the tracts of destructive cyclones. We have had five different tornadoes during the last two weeks, and over fifty killed and wounded with a record of 500,000 dollars worth of property destroyed and since that time I have traveled south along the great Mississippi where, everywhere the beautiful land and the fine growing crops are covered with from one to six feet of water with damages running into the millions. Land that was worth $200 per acre 10 days ago is now a great lake covered with muddy water. People are being taken off their roofs by steamboats with everything gone except the clothes they stand in. I am told it is one of the worst years that has been experienced by the old settlers.

I am glad to say there is a bright side for this picture of woe. Thousands of dollars are being collected everywhere for the sufferers. People that never gave before, are opening their hearts and pocketbooks, and are helping their distressed brethren thus heaping upon themselves blessings they never knew before. The more I travel the more I am convinced that each country has its own burdens to bear and the only countries where everything is perfect are those described by land agents in boom-pamplets.

The militia is being drilled and prepared here for the war in Mexico. The regulars are already moving towards the Rio Grande and it seems war with Mexico is now a sure fact. I am assisting the Canadian government agent in the work of sending settlers to Canada and will be home by June 10th.

Very respectfully,
Gustav H. Schoof.

The Made-In-Canada Train

The GLOBE of Toronto in reporting the announcement of the Made-in-Canada train exhibition, which will be shown here in the course of its tour, gave the following account of the project:

The itinerary of the "Made-in-Canada" exhibition train, which is to acquaint the new citizens of western Canada with the fact that Canadian-made goods are equal in value, quality and variety to those they knew in their old homes, whether in the United States or in the old land, has been decided upon.

The train will be on exhibition at the Union Station, Toronto, on Saturday, May 18, and will leave for the west the following day. It will be composed of ten exhibition cars, one sleeping car, and one dining car, and the latter will also be used as a lecture room.

Toronto and western Ontario manufacturers have reserved about four cars, and these will be at the Union Station here from May 4 to May 15, giving ample time for the setting-up of exhibits.

The tour will commence at Montreal on the 15th of May, and after spending a day each in Ottawa, Toronto, Fort William and Port Arthur, the train will proceed to Winnipeg. Leaving there on the 23rd of May, it will call on one hundred of the principal cities and towns in the province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, reaching Winnipeg on the return journey about the 30th of June and Toronto about two days later.

As explained in a circular signed by Mr. T. A. Russell, Chairman, Toronto Mr. George E. Drummond, Vice-Chairman, Montreal, and Mr. R. D. Scully, Secretary, Toronto, of the Canadian Home Market Association, the object of this exhibition train is to give firsthand information regarding the varied nature of Canada's manufacturing industries to the people who have settled in the west during the past ten years. It is hoped by the organizers that the moving object lesson will show in a graphic manner what the development of manufarturing industries in the west will mean to the people, especially the farmers, of western Canada.

In this connection, a particularly interesting feature of the train will be the Winnipeg cars. It was expected that the manufacturers of Winnipeg would take only one car, but they have shown such keen interest in the proposition that they are now asking for a second car, a request that is regarded by eastern manufacturers as a pretty fair criterion of the industrial development that is taking place in the middle west.

Eight cars have been reserved so far. Some firms have taken portions of a car and others have reserved a whole car. One coach will be fitted up like a factory in operation. Another will have a composite exhibit resembling the room of a house, one exhibitor supplying the carpets, another the furniture, a third the wall paper, and so on. It is expected that representatives of each firm exhibiting will be on the train.

Between meals, the dining car will be used as a lecture room in which lantern views of scenes from representative Canadian industries will be shown.

The lecturer will be Mr. T.H. Race of Mitchell, Ont., who has represented Canada at World's Fairs at Christchurch, New Zealand, at Melbourne, Australia, at Glasgow, Scotland and in Belgium.

This train will be in Claresholm on Monday, June 10, 1912.

TAKE NOTICE

The undersigned has been appointed as assessor for the town of Claresholm and will start on his duties at once. Any property holder assessed on the 1910 assessment for property which has in the meantime been transferred will please send to the undersigned full particulars of said transfer at once. This will greatly facilitate matters and avoid error.

Geo Wales,
Assessor for the town of Claresholm.

The May Rod And Gun

Every sportsman interested in the welfare of Canada's fish and game resources should read the May number of Rod and Gun in Canada published by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ont., which contains the first chapter of the Final Report of Mr. Kelly Evans of the Ontario Game and Fisheries Commission. Mr. Evans has spent two years in the preparation of this report and the information contained therein and the recommendations which Mr. Evans makes as to a broader policy of administration should be read by every sportsman. "An Ideal Canadian Holiday" will appeal to those who already have visions of a summer outing. Trap-shooters will find their interests particularly well looked after in this month's issue which contains in addition to the usual department news and scores a specially illustrated article by "Canuck" on the Easter Inter-Club Shoots between Montreal and St. Hubert clubs.

Minnesota Is In Line

Governor Eberhardt Arranges for a Big Display of Dry-Farmed Products at Lethbridge

Lethbridge, Alberta, May 1.—Governor Eberhardt 1st week met in conference at Minneapolis the Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the International Dry-Farming Congress, Mr. John T. Burns, and Mr. Chas. E. Willard, Industrial Commissioner of the Northern Pacific Railway, and it was later announced by his excellency that Minnesota will be represented at the Dry-farming Congress in this city next October by a large and representative delegation of farmers and bankers, also by one of the largest and best exhibits the State ever sent out. He has commissioned Immigration Commissioner Maxfield to arrange for the collecting of it at the big exposition meetings here.

The Governor stated that the bankers of Minnesota were particularly interested in the dry-farming movement, because of the future agricultural success depending so much upon it, and he had recommended to their organization that they make a special effort to have a large and representative delegation at the Congress.

Mr. Willard and Mr. Maxfield will appear before the state land board at its next meeting and urge its co-operation in the making of the exhibit and to selecting progressive farmers as decent men to represent the state.

Prophetic

The north wind blew, from Bergen
mysted shod vanguards go
I chase your lazy whalers home
from the Disko Floe,
By the great North Lights above me
I work the will of God,
And the Liner spits on the ice-fields or the Dogger fills with cod

The north wind blew, in squadrons
the thoughtless gulleons fly
That bear the wheat and cattle lest
street-bred people die
They make my night their porter,
they make my house their path,
Till I loose my neck from their rudder and whelm them all in my wrath.

I draw the gliding fog-bank as a
snake is drawn from the hole,
They bellow, to the other, the
frightened ship-bells toll.
For day is a drifting terror till I
raise the shroud with my breath,
Then they see a white shape above
them, and are locked in the
jaws of death.

KIPLING.

Mother's Day—May 12th

—Next Sunday—

OBJECT: To Honor and Uplift Motherhood, and to give Happiness to "The Best Mother Who Ever Lived"—YOUR MOTHER.

OBSERVANCE: Loving remembrance of your Mother (or her memory) through some distant act of kindness, visit, tribute or letter. "Live this day as your Mother would have you live it."

BADGE: A White Carnation—Typifying purity, beauty, love, charity; and fidelity.

Illinois Is Interested

Bankers and Farmers to send Large Delegations to Lethbridge Congress

Lethbridge, Alberta, May 1.—Illinois bankers and farmers are deeply interested in dry-farming and propose to send large delegations to the Congress at Lethbridge next October with a view to studying the methods pursued in the provinces of Western Canada.

Mr. W. E. Taylor, agricultural expert for the John Deere Plow Company, and Executive Secretary-Treasurer John T. Burns, of the Dry-Farming Congress, held a conference with Governor Dunn last week in Springfield, Illinois, the outcome of which was that the Governor promised his heartiest co-operation in securing a very large representation at the Congress, and also an exhibit of products of the State grown under dry-farming conditions.

Governor Dunn, being unable to attend because of the press of business just before election in the State, will appoint a personal representative and he will urge the bankers who have taken up the propaganda of redeeming worn-out soils and reducing the agricultural waste to take a special interest in the dry-farming movement, realizing that upon this modern method of cultivation and conservation of moisture depends to a great extent the hope of reducing the cost of living.

The Aristocratic Hen

(Kathleen Parks in Chatterbox.)

A Prize-Bred hen crept out one day
Through a hole in the neat wire-netting;
She found the noise the other fowls made,
To announce to the world that their eggs were laid,
Was vulgar and very upsetting.

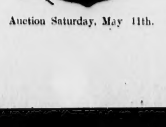
And so she selected a quiet spot,
Where the hedge was thick and shady,
"Delicious!" she cried, "What a perfect nest!
The nightingales shall sing me to rest
With music befitting a lady."

"I shall lay a dozen of eggs at least,
Then hatch out a brood of babies;
My prize-bred eggs are far to good
To be used as a common breakfast food
By a pack of human gabies."

So she laid an egg on the moss grown earth,
Then cackled aloud with pleasure.
She quite forgot that her voice was shrill
As she sang again and again with a will:
"Behold! a treasure! a treasure!"

But her mistress heard the noise in the hedge,
And quickly peeped inside it;
She seized the bird by the wing and the leg;
She took the aristocratic egg,
And the very next morning she fried it.

And the prize-bred hen discovered with pain
That her hopes of glory were ended:
Her vugar voice had betrayed her schemes,
And her mistress put an end to her dreams
By having the netting mended.



Auction Saturday, May 11th.

THE CLEVER ANT.

How Tiny Insect Tells His Friends From Enemies.

Students of the behavior of ants are well aware of the fact that they will not tolerate strange ants in their nests. If a foreigner, even though of the same species and indistinguishable to human eyes from the lawful inhabitants of the nest, strays in from another nest, she is apt to emerge hastily, pursued and attacked by the ants which belong there. How do they know that she is a foreiner? It does not seem likely that among the thousands of ants belonging to the nest, another out of exactly the same species should be recognized as a stranger by her appearance. The English naturalist, Lord Avebury, in his book on "Ants, Bees and Wasps," published nearly thirty years ago, records some experiments to test the possibility that ants may recognize their nestmates through some movement of the feelers or antennae, with which they sometimes seem to greet each other when they meet.

He stupified with alcohol ants from different nests, and placed them near one of the nests. The ants from that nest came out and carried their helpless nestmates home, but threw the bodies of their enemies away. Evidently friend and foe were distinguished by something other than their behavior.

A German physiologist, Bethe, has solved the problem in the following way: He suspected that ants of a foreign nest might have an odor that excited the warlike instincts of ants in the home nest. Accordingly, he took a number of ants from one nest, killed them, and crushed their bodies so that the body fluids were poured out. Taking some live ants from a second nest, he first dipped them in water and alcohol, and then into the body fluids of the other ants. He then returned them to their own nest. Their nestmates fell upon them as if they had been total strangers, and they were driven out, and in some instances killed.

On the other hand, Bethe found that the foreign nest, the odor of which they now presumably bore, would receive peaceably the ants which had undergone the transforming treatment.

Other observers have confirmed these results of Bethe's, for many species of ants. The truth then seems to be that any ant odor differing from their own puts the ants into a warlike attitude.

It is true that this explanation requires one to suppose that a different odor belongs to every ant nest, and this seems hard to believe, yet nothing else appears to account for the facts.

There are many other remarkable things about the sense of smell in insects, and it must be remembered that the sense of smell in human beings is far inferior to that of some animals, for example, the dog. Man cannot judge the capacities of other animals in the matter of smell by his own poor performances.

Two of a Kind.

Tramp—I had a leg up on you, mister, when I was in a dignifiy position. Not long since I met a man who in his submerged days had been his chum, but who had remained in the old rut. "Hello, Brown!" said Jones, smirking at his friend. "You haven't been to see my house yet. Can you come on Friday?" Brown expressed pleasure at the thought. "Yes," he intimated, "we're having a small party. Er—my daughter's coming out, you know." Brown scratched his head meditatively. His mind wavered. A stab of sudden recognition came to him. "I've just remembered, old chap," said he, "your Jims coming out Friday. He's had fifteen days." Jones looked pained. "But," added his old friend, "how long's your daughte. had?"

Paradise Fish.

There flourishes in Chinese rivers and lakes a small fish remarkable for its brilliant coloring of crimson and blue. It is called the paradise fish. In the sunlight it shows in rainbow hues. The dorsal fin extends from near the back of the head to the tail. The paradise fish was first brought to France from China by M. Simon in 1869, having been found in a brook near Canton. The most interesting thing about this little fish is the nest made by the male of glutinous bubbles below the surface of the water and measuring up to six inches square. Here is places the eggs, some 200 in number, and mounts guard over them during incubation.

Noah's Time and Now.

Once an old Scots weather prophet at Whittinghame informed Mr. Balfour that "it's gaun to rain seventy-two days, sir."

"Come, come!" said the statesman. "Surely the world was entirely flooded in forty days."

"Aye, aye," was the response, "but the warld wasna sae weel drained as it is noo."—London Strand.

A False Alarm.

"Lookout for that girl who applied to you to-day for a job as stenographer. She has designs on you."

"Shucks! You think every woman who looks at me wants to marry me. This girl wants only to be assister to me."

The Safer Way.

"I have found just the party for you, Lord Duncan—a lady with a dowry of half a million."

"And when can I see this lady?"

"Just keep thinking of the dowry; don't ask to see her."

Our Transient Help.

"Come to dinner, old man; we've got a new cook."

"Sorry! I've got an engagement today, but I'll come to-morrow."

"No use; she leaves to-morrow."

Founds Like It.

New German Governess—Zo much for zat great genius. And vat also is ze name of ze ozzer great genius alway coupled in our minds wiz Schiller?

Reginald—Charybdis.—Punch.

ZANZIBAR.

Sultanate Off Coast of Africa Rich in Clove Production.

The Sultanate of Zanzibar, just off the coast of central Africa, comprises four islands—Zanzibar, Pemba, Mafia and Lamu. This Sultanate produces perhaps nine-tenths of the cloves of the world, Pemba and Zanzibar are the two islands of Zanzibar and Pemba seem peculiarly adapted to the growing of this important article. Many of the trees are 90 years old, although most of the clove plantations on Zanzibar Island date from 1872 when a terrific cyclone swept over it, doing fearful damage to the trees.

Clove trees begin to bud about January or February, and the picking is done any time after July, continuing for about four months, as the trees ripen irregularly. When the cloves have been picked they are exposed on mats to the sun for six or seven days, and are then sent to the custom house where the Government exacts an export duty of 25 per cent.

The crop is a very uncertain one, a heavy yield one year, and comparatively nothing the next. The bulk of the cloves are bought by American, German and Indian firms, and are sent to Bombay, Hamburg and London. Most of the cloves are used in distilling of the oil of cloves, which in turn is employed in the manufacture of drugs, perfumes, confectionerics, etc.

Another product of Zanzibar is copra, which is the dried interior of the coconut. The coconut trees grow throughout the Sultanate without cultivation; land is sold by the number of coconut trees on it. A tree will yield from 100 to 120 nuts a yield; the crop is gathered about every four months. The nuts are split open and dried in the sun for several days, when the product is ready for shipment. France consumes most of the copra, which is used in the manufacture of soap, oil cakes, etc.

Approaching from the ocean the city of Zanzibar presents a beautiful picture; the snow-white Arab houses are set against a background of soft tropical green; lying close to the shore are the hundreds of native dhows with their quaint sails, while farther out, in the deep waters, are the foreign ships. A prominent building on the waterfront is the palace of the Sultan, which suggests a hotel at one of the Atlantic watering places, with its wide verandas and square lantern. Back of the palace are the remains of the old fort erected by the Portuguese, and here and there are to be seen the flags of the consulates of the various powers.

Ali bin Hamoud, the present Sultan of Zanzibar, is a young man. He succeeded his father in 1902, when but 17 years old, and until his majority the Sultanate was under a regent. The Sultan was educated in England and speaks English fluently, as well as French, Arabic and Swahili. He is a great traveler and spends much of his time in Europe; he has a town palace, and several country palaces, to some one of which he usually retires during the hot season. The Sultanate is a British protectorate, under the Foreign Office.

Microbes

"The germ theory, thanks to the study of hygiene in the schools, is familiar even to our children," said Dr. Charles F. Aikens, president of Susquehanna University, in an address at Selinsgrove.

"Two little urchins of Selinsgrove played in their mother's kitchen the other day while the cook boiled some water. Hearing the sound of the boiling, they drew near the gas range.

"'What's in that pot?' asked the first urchin.

"'Water,' said the second. 'Just water.'

"'What is the sound I hear, then, brother?'

"'Sister, it is the microbes crying'."

Then He Bolted.

At a garrison hall a newly-arrived lieutenant, wishing for a partner, was offered an introduction to a young lady of large proportions. He declined, saying he would just as soon drag a cart about the room. The lady, who chanced to be the colonel's daughter, heard the remark and secretly resolved to have her revenge. Later in the evening the young officer discovered the fact of her being the daughter of his chief and thought it well to retract his former refusal. On being presented and soliciting the favor of the dance, she coolly bowed and said, "I thank you, but I am too heavy a cart for any donkey to draw."

His Nerve.

"By George, but that chap Kirby is independent! I never before met a man who cared so little for another person's opinion of himself as he."

"What's his latest declaration?"

"Why, he walked brazenly into a fashionable Broadway haberdasher's and asked to be shown some shirts with detached cuffs."

Seeing Double.

Conductor—We're traveling in two sections to-night.

Stubby Intoxicated Passenger—Thatsh right. I dash what I've been trying to tell m' friends. Of coursh you are. And I can see both sections of you, too, conductor.

Practically Minded.

"Am I required to exchange wedding gifts in the department from which they were purchased?"

"Not at all," said the floorwalker. "Thank you. I would like to exchange a rose jar for a frying pan."

Revenge.

The Millionaire—Say, you seem to take a special delight in loafing on that job of fixing my bathroom.

The Plumber—You bet your life I do! You're president of the company that sold me ice all last summer.

A Possible Explanation.

Maud—I wonder why Jack is so chicken-hearted?

Ethel—I can't say. Perhaps he was an incubator baby.

Up to Date.

Showman—Walk in, ladies and gentlemen, and see the Aztec giants, descendants of a long extinct race.

BACK OF A SNAKE.

It Can Easily Be Broken by a Stick With a Cane.

The first impulse of a man on seeing a snake is to stamp on its head, which, according to The Rosary Magazine, is unwise. A snake's skull is very tough, as behooves a part of the body that is always liable to be knocked against stones, etc., owing to the extreme shortsightedness of all serpents.

The back, on the contrary, can be broken with a light cane rap, for it consists of a delicate system of ball and socket joints. Should snakes be harmless the best plan is to leave them alone; should they be dangerous a shot from a revolver is safe and effective. In case no revolver is at hand a rap with a cane will be sufficient, but care must be taken to keep away from the head of the creature.

A snake does not normally go about hitting its skull against hard objects. It does this only when in a hurry. Moving at its ordinary pace, it feels its way with its long, delicate, forked tongue.

In the same way when about to swallow its food it touches it all over with its tongue in order to ascertain where to take hold, and this process has given rise to the mistaken idea that a snake covers its prey with saliva prior to swallowing it. No doubt a considerable quantity of saliva is generated during the process of deglutition, but it does not come from the tongue, which is merely used as a feeler.

When a snake bites it bisects its head into two halves of its neck and opens its jaws till they are in the same plane—i.e., at right angles to the body. These jaws are provided with six rows of strong, sharp teeth, four on the upper jaw and two on the lower jaw.

This is a very formidable arrangement, but when you remember that a medium sized constrictor can project its head with sufficient force to knock a man off his feet and will either on provocation or sometimes without it let go his catapult, rat trap machinery you are likely to avoid constrictors so far as is possible. Such a snake can take hold of a man and shake him or strip the skin and flesh from the part seized as if it were paper.

The First Cigarette.

Before the discovery of America the old world had never imagined tobacco and its delights. Christopher Columbus and his followers were the first from the eastern hemisphere to men smoking. They landed on C.., 12, 1492, on the island to which they gave the name of San Salvador they beheld, to their astonishment, a group of natives sitting on the shore puffing clouds of smoke from their lips and nostrils. On closer inspection it was found that the dried leaves of some herb were wrapped in the leaves of the maize or corn plant and formed into cylindrical rolls, one end of which was into the mouth, the other kindled and the smoke was drawn in and puffed out again.

Short, the Indians were smoking

Napoleon's Model Library.

Napoleon once tried to make a list of all the books in the world which were worth preserving. He believed when he sat down to his task that a thousand volumes would suffice, but the list grew and grew, and he ultimately included 3,000 volumes. Even so, however, there were omissions of which Edmund Gosse, as well as the general reader, would have been likely to complain. When the Emperor came to cover his first list he found that he had unaccountably left out the Bible. In his second list he forgot Homer and omitted Vergil and Shakespeare, but very curiously, Moliere. — Westminster Gazette.

Handkerchiefs.

The word "pocket handkerchief" have a curious history. The syllable "ker" is short for the French "couvrir," to cover, and "chief" is nothing else but "chef," the head. Kerchiefs were used also for the neck, and that made them neck-chiefs. Finally when they became what they now are and were carried in the hand they expanded into handkerchiefs. Then when pockets were invented and worn in the time of Queen Elizabeth the term pocket handkerchiefs came into use. The word "pocket" is nothing but a form of the old Saxon word "poke," a bag or pouch, combined with the diminutive "et."

Identified Himself.

The great tenor Mario once had to give a free exhibition of his magnificent vocal power in court in order to gain freedom for himself. He had been arrested in Madrid in mistake for a mischievous agitator and in vain proclaimed his identy to the powers that be. Finally he was told that if he could sing the famous singer his voice was a certain means of convincing the court of the truth of his claim. For seven or eight minutes Mario held all within hearing spellbound, and he was then allowed to take his departure, with profuse apologies for his arrest and detention.

She Knew.

Despite manifold contradictions it is common to hear people say that women possess no subtle wit.

"Mary," remarked Angeline, "I am sorry to see you using hair dye. Do you not know that hair dye affects the eyes?"

"Why, Angeline, dear, that's just what I am using it for."

Even if woman has no subtle wit she has a great deal of intuition, and that is of itself a great benefit.

Not Surprised.

"What's that you have in your hand?" asked Mrs. Gimlet of her husband as he brought home a roll of manuscript.

"Bills, madam," retorted Mr. Gimlet pompously. "Are you surprised at the fact?"

"Not in the least," she replied. "I knew you didn't carry them in your head."

"SOME HA'E MEAT, AND CANNA EAT"

So Robby Burns tersely describes the rich, but still poor, dyspeptics. But their case is not now so desperate as when Burns wrote. For the man who has the food now can eat without suffering for it, if he just follows the meal with a Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablet.

These remarkable tablets banish the troubles of the chronic dyspeptic—the man who is bilious—the sufferer from heartburn, gas on the stomach or occasional indigestion. You can eat hearty meals of wholesome food—and digest them, too—if you take Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets.

Compounded by expert chemists, after probably the best formula known to medical science, they are quick and certain in their action, giving prompt relief from all forms of stomach trouble, toning up and strengthening the digestive organs and bringing about permanent cures.

A man is no stronger than his stomach. Fit yourself for your best work by taking Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets, 50c a box, at your druggist's, National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal. 144

Saving the Country.

During an election in New York a bunch of trained repeaters marched into an east-side polling place.

"What name?" inquired the election clerk of the leader, who was redhaired and freckled, and had a black eye. The voter glanced down at a slip of paper in his hand.

"Isadore Mendelheim," he said.

"That's not your real name and you know it," said a conscientious challenger for a reform ticket."

"It is me name," said the repeater. "and I'm goin' to vote under it—see?"

From down the line came a voice:

"Don't let that guy bluff you, Cassidy. Soitinly your name is Mendelheim!"—Saturday Evening Post.

Slightly Different.

Ella—Did you ever read Longfellow's "Bridge"?

Stella—No. Is his game different from the one we play?—Judge.

"Do you know, I heard that your family doctor is a dipsomaniac?" "No such thing. He's an allopath."—Baltimore American.

A French chemist claims to have devised a simple but accurate method of measuring the surface of a human being.

BLOOD IS LIKE WATER

When Lips Are Pallid and the Gums Lose Their Color.

You Can Make the Blood Rich and Red by Using

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

If you find yourself easily tired, lacking in vigor and energy, unable to properly digest the food you eat and generally out of sorts, look in the mirror and carefully examine the membranes of your eyelids. If color is lacking you may be sure that you are anaemic—that your blood is thin, weak and watery.

It would be a mistake, under these circumstances, to use purging medicines; what you need is more blood—richer blood—and you can increase the amount of rich, red blood in the body by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Not in any miraculous way does this treatment work, but just as naturally as do any of the laws of nature. It supplies to the body the elements which go to the formation of new, rich blood. These are found in condensed and easily assimilated form in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and therefore do not bother even the weakest stomach.

It will take a little patience and perseverence to thoroughly restore the system, but by noting your increase of weight and the return of color to your faded complexion you will be convinced that the lost vigor and vitality is being restored to your system.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c a box, 6 for $2.50, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Strategy.

"And why are you writing 'personal' on that envelope?"

"I want the man's wife to read the letter."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Which do You See?

The pessimist sees the thorns on the roses; the optimist sees the roses on the thorns.—Judge.

CANADIAN ENTERPRISE

Canadian Pacific Railway Co. to Run Observation Cars on Austrian State Railways.

The announcement that the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. will this summer begin to run a series of Observation Car Services on the Austrian State Railways through the Tyrol, marks an advance in the growth of the importance of Canada in the old world. Under a contract with the Austrian State Railways, the Canadian Pacific has arranged to build several observation cars in Austria on Canadian Pacific plans. The design is that of Mr. Vaughan, head of the C. P. R. Angus shops at Montreal, who has made a personal visit to Austria to study local conditions. They will differ very slightly from the type as used in Canada, and each car will have platforms at both ends. The cars will be the longest four-axle cars in Europe. They will have a very spacious interior and will seat thirty-two passengers. There will be accomodation for a typist, whose services will be at the disposal of the passengers, and an up-to-date library with all the latest magazines, just as on the C. P. R. transcontinental trains, will be among the features of the cars.

Both Austria and the Canadian Pacific Railway will benefit from the consolidation of the new scheme. The attention of vast numbers of travelling Canadians and Americans will be diverted from other parts of Europe to Austria, not only to see that interesting country, but to learn how these Canadian Pacific observation cars fulfil their mission. There will be three observation services to begin with. By arrangement with the Swiss government, the first of these will run between Zurich and Innsbruck over the Arlberg route via Landeck. The second will be between Innsbruck and Vienna via Zell-am-Zee and Salzburg. The third will be from Salzburg to Trieste over the Tauern and Karawanken Railways by way of Badgastein, Villach, Veldes and the Valley of the Isonzo. This last is a new route only recently completed by the Austrian Government, which has spent immense sums of money to provide a short cut from the north to Trieste, its greatest seaport.

The Austrian State Railway is particularly well favored in the country it feeds as regards scenery, and seen as it will be under the most favorable auspices in these new C. P. R. observation cars, the beauty of the land will be a most interesting part of any European tour.

Worms in children, if they be not attended to, cause convulsions, and often death. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will protect the children from these distressing afflictions.

A Frugal Method.

An Irishman just landed, secured a position as fireman in a large factory. The chief engineer instructed him in his new duties, saying:

"To run our engine we require 160 pounds of steam; you can always tell how much steam you have by looking at this gauge."

Shortly afterwards the engineer noticed that the engine was slowing up. Calling to the boiler room, he inquired of Pat how much steam he had on.

"Oi have a hundred and forty-five pounds, sir," answered the new fireman.

"Why man, I told you we had to have 160 pounds to run."

"Niver moind that," was the chorful answer. "Use what ye have not, an' whin that is gone Oi'll have more for ye."—Everybody's

How to Punish Puss.

It isn't a very nice task to punish pussy if you're fond of her, but there are times when she must be chastised. This is how to do it, according to Mr. Louis Wain, the great authority on the fascination feline.

In the first place, don't actually strike the cat. A blow merely numbs it. And when the spine, which is its most sensitive part is struck — particularly if the cat is old—it is likely to spring at the striker.

When pussy does anything wrong, frighten the wrong-doer by striking a stick on the ground. A cat is most sensitive to sounds, and will connect this new noise with what it has done. It feels more intensely than most animals; hence its supposed savagery in cases. Cats are highly electrical, and it is very good to rub one perch against shoulders or knees.

The best food for puss is raw meat, chopped up and only one meal a day should be given. Most of the mistakes which are made in training cats arise from an absence of knowledge of the cat's character and constitution.

Said one man on the street, speaking to a friend, "Well, money talks."

"Maybe it does," replied the other, "but all it ever said to me was good-bye."—Baltimore American.

"Then the wedding was not altogether a success?"

"No; the groom's mother cried louder than the bride's mother. It was considered very poor form."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Confound it!" snorted the young man in the country. "I'll never go walking with that London girl again. She's too literary for me."

"In what way?" asked his chum.

"Why, she even said the hills had 'intellectual brows.'"

Why They Wear It.

"You needn't make fun of long-haired actors."

"What has anybody got to say for them?"

"You forget, don't you that it was not until Samson got long hair that he was able to bring down the house."—Baltimore American.

The Real Test.

Diogenes was searching for an honest man.

"Find a suburbanite who will tell you his real opinion of country life in winter," was advised.

Herewith he departed to apply the greatest test of all.—Harper's Bazar.

Wasteful Use of Coal.

The latest estimate of the coal supply in England places the date of its exhaustion as 175 years hence. While this is a long period measured by the average life of a man, it is not look big compared to the history of that country. Our own coal supply is so large and the expectation—at least in the mind of the layman—of continued discoveries of vast deposits of fuel, make it practically possible for our own people to seriously consider the exhaustion of our own coal fields.

The present method of generating steam power for stationary engines is absurd and extravagant as to at least 75 per cent. of all the power used in this country. We mine coal, we ship it, and then haul to our plants; we shovel in from the wagon, we shovel again under the boilers; we fill our cities with smoke until they resemble a foundry on casting day; and then we must shovel ashes into wagons, cart these through our streets, and after another expensive haul we give the worthless refuse a final shovelling. Six handlings besides the freight and wagon haul. As pointed out in these pages two years ago, the coal should come up from the mine to flow by gravity under the boilers of an enormous electric generating plant, and the power and heat should get to its final destination, not on coal cars, but on wires.

We pity the crude methods of our forefathers, we boast of our present-day achievements, but only a generation or two hence and many of the things we do will appear inexplicably dirty and silly.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Benefits of Buttermilk

This much despised by-product of the dairy seems to be coming to its own. Of late years there has sprung up in cities and towns, a big demand for buttermilk as a beverage. It can now be had at first-class hotels. Then many dairy holders use buttermilk whenever they can get it.

So great has grown the demand that the supply is always below requirements. To meet this demand producers are devising ways and means for increasing the supply. True as yet, the farmer has not realized its true value and the supply of buttermilk on the average farm still finds its way to the hog trough, while people in towns and cities cannot get all they require.

The increased demand has come about largely because of recent scientific investigations which show buttermilk to be of great value in keeping the human system in good working order. It is especially good for intestinal disorders.

A physician recently discovered in the south of Russia a people who lived almost entirely on a diet of buttermilk or a milk product having the same properties as buttermilk. He found also that these people lived to a good old age. This led to further investigation and the production of artificial buttermilk.

"What is the trouble, wifey?"

"Nothing."

"Yes, there is. What are you crying about, something that happened or something that happened in a novel?"—Kansas City Journal.

Poetiqua—"I wrote that poem, sir, to keep the wolf from the door."

Hard hearted Editor—"Well then, why didn't you nail it on the door?"

The latest novelty in watches is a miniature timepiece, the back and front of which are formed of two sovereigns. . . .

"You say I must ride horseback," said the man of quiet habits. "Yes," replied the physician; otherwise I cannot answer for you." "But you can you answer for my life, if I try to.

Witness Not Sure.

Out of the House Napoleon Champagne, M.P.P. for Ottawa, is as ready to laugh at himself as to make desired fun of others. For example, he relates, with gusto, a story concerning his ocular weakness—a "cross" of the eyes. Mr. Champagne is a prominent Ottawa lawyer. One day he was examining a friends witness in one of the courts at the capital, where English only is used. He had to speak to the witness through an interpreter, so that the court could understand question and answer. The witness was acting stupidly, and Mr. Champagne says: "I spoke to him in French asking him why he didn't answer. But he was silent. Again I said to him: 'Will you tell me why you do not answer that question?'

"'Are you speaking to me?' asked the man at last.

"'Why certainly I'm speaking to you.'

"'Oh,' said the fellow; 'I thought you were talking to somebody at the other side of the room.'"

A Mis-Directed Appeal.

The late Sir John Carling was one of London's most popular citizens, and although his business as brewer did not recommend him to the strenuous temperance workers, he was held in high esteem for his personal qualities. On the occasion of a semi-missionary meeting in what was then called Queen's Avenue Methodist Church, in the "eighties," Sir John was asked to take the chair. One of the speakers was an eloquent Indian from the far west, who spoke strongly against the sale of "fire-water" to his people, describing its frightful ravages in picturesque language. He concluded by calling upon the chairman and all other Christian citizens to put down the liquor traffic with a firm hand. Sir John smiled graciously on the orator, but the audience was not slow to appreciate the irony of the situation.—Saturday Night.

Gold Paper Weight.

Chairman Englehart of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission has a gold nugget paperweight which he considers to be one of the finest samples ever brought out of Northern Ontario. It was taken from the Dome Mine and has been presented to the chairman of the commission by the superintendent

About time to Move.

The small farm boy had been sent to a farmer uncle's to remain for two or three months, but at the end of the second week he showed up at home, much to the disapproval of his father.

"Why, Willie, what have you come back here for?" the parent inquired in no pleasant tone. "I sent you to your uncle's for a long stay"

"I know you did," Willie replied, "but you see, it was this way: The first week they killed a sheep and we et that; the next week they killed a hog and we et that, and yesterday the hired man died and I thought it was about time to come home."—Judge.

Poet—"I called to see if you had an opening for me." Editor—"Yes, there is one right behind you; shut it as you go out please."—Satire.

Roberts—"My wife is very methodical. She is never satisfied unless she knows where everything is kept." Rounder—"mine is the same, she even wants to know where my late hours are kept."—Boston Transcript.

Countless have been the cures worked by Holloway's Corn Cure. It has a power of its own not found in other preparations.

The Second String.

Mrs. Bache Conde, Suffragist, was talking about a former leader who had deserted her party when ill fortune befell it. "She deserted her party shamelessly," said Mrs. Conde. "She reminded me of a beautiful New York girl.

"Her fiance faltered in this girl's carriage evening—

"My dear I have been deceiving you, I am not the manager of our concern at $5,000 per year, but only a humble clerk at $9 per week. Will this make any difference to you?"

"No it will make no difference," she said.

"Not the least difference, darling?"

"Not the least," she replied, patting and smoothing her hair, "Old Goba Golde's proposal still holds good. I'll wire him at his Fifth Avenue residence this evening." — Minneapolis Journal.

High Finance

A New York broker was praising Charles W. Morse's ability as a money raiser.

"They tell a story about Morse," he chuckled. Morse went to a millionaire one day and said:

"Lend me three millions. I must have three millions for that new deal of mine."

"Sorry, Morse,' said the millionaire but I've only got two millions in ready money to-day.'

"Is that all, said Morse. Well hand it over then—you owe me the other million.—Detroit Free Press.

Didn't Have the Part.

Nathan Wit received his just reward yesterday at the Pennsylvania station. Sam, one of the colored porters, espied a tired-looking college boy bearing a heavy English bag, and sliding alongside, proffered his services. The weary traveler accepted the assistance, but not without all repugnance natural to an able-bodied man. As they walked along he looked down at the small darky straining under his burden, and his misgivings seemed to get the better of him.

"Here," he said, reaching out a hand, "you'd better let me have that; I am stronger than you are." But Sam sidled off, protesting.

"Yes, boss," he admitted hastily, "you is stronger than me, a heap stronger, but you see, boss, you ain't dressed for the part."

Needless to say, he kept the bag, and when he returned his expansive countenance was lighted by a 25-cent piece.

Hits it at Least.

What has become of Glassby, the old chap that's always going to get rich on some blame fool invention of his own?

"He has perfected a little device that's going to make him rich for sure this time. It meets a universal want."

"What is it?"

"It's a bit of concealed mechanism that sticks a pin in a street urchin's hand when he tries to sound the squeaker of an automobile."

Might Come in Handy.

"I had a happy thought a moment ago," said the conceited young man who had lingered along until the clock had almost got through striking the big numbers.

"Keep it," replied the beautiful girl after she had concealed a yawn, "I think you will need it in a moment. I just heard father sneeze in the hall upstairs."—Pittsburg Post.

Engaged Couple (planning housekeeping)—"Can you direct us to a joiner's shop?"

Villager—"The parsonage is just around the corner."

The giraffe is the only animal that is really dumb. It is unable to express itself by any sound whatever.

Her Busy Life.

"Aunt Martha spends all day long hiding her silver in fifty different places to defeat the burglars she is perfectly sure are coming here."

"Goodness."

"And she spends all night hunting for it and gathering it into one pile in case of fire."—Harper's Bazar.

Mrs. A.—Did you ever go to a fortune teller?"

Mrs. B.—"Yes, once. Before I was married I went to the Probate court to see how much my finance's father had left him in his will." — Boston Transcript.

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H. DUNCAN, EDITOR.

THE RAILWAY POLICY OF THE SIFTON GOVERNMENT

Seven years ago when Alberta entered confederation as a Province there were in round figures about 950 miles of railway in operation within its limits. It was probably the most backward part of the Dominion in this connection. The last Railways Statistics of Canada for the year ending June 30, 1911, show that at that date there were 1,494-24 miles of railway completed and operated in Alberta, and 1,120.56 miles graded of of which 460.20 miles was under steel, and 107.34 miles in operation, so that before the close of the season a large portion of the mileage under construction was ready for operation this year. This means that the present summer opens with 2,614.80 miles of railway completed or under construction in Alberta, without counting any work started on the 1,813 miles of new lines projected under Premier Sifton's railway legislation of last session.

When talking therefore of the Government's railway policy it is only fair to remember that under aid from Liberal governments, provincial and federal, there is a record of 1,664 miles to the credit of the Liberal policy either completed or nearing completion, and there is little doubt in the minds of any unprejudiced person but that this total would have been largely increased but for the desperate efforts of the C.P.R. in the last two years, by means of injunctions, and damage suits to a total of $125,000 against railway contractors, to prevent the building of lines from the north into Calgary.

GRIDIRON OF RAILROADS

The policy of the C.P.R. has never been to build branch lines in advance of settlement, and in fact long after settlers enter districts adjacent to the C.P.R. they have been compelled to wait for transportation facilities, because the safe Conservative policy of that great system has been to wait until the branches would pay before building them. The only exception to this rule has been when competition from rival systems has forced the C.P.R. not only to compete in new construction but also to compete in freight and passenger rates, and in supply of cars. One of the lessons of the car shortage problem of last fall was that there were few complaints from railway points where there was any competition.

Acting upon their knowledge of the C.P.R. the policy of the Liberal governments of Alberta and the Dominion, has been to assist competing lines to enter every district where there is a reasonable belief that the prospects of the country would support branch lines.

This is the policy of the Liberal Government of Alberta to-day as outlined last Session in the Legislature. Mr. Sifton stated that the government's policy was to cover the Province with a gridiron of lines, so that the time would come that every farmer would be within reasonable reach of a railway, and combined with a Good Roads policy the problem of moving the grain and other produce of Alberta may be solved.

BENEFITS OF THIS POLICY

The benefits of competition in railroads are not necessary to be recited to old settlers who have lived under the domination of one road. Striking instances of the effect of competition were afforded two years ago to people in Southern Alberta. When the C.N.R. first entered Edmonton the C.P.R. immediately reduced fares from Winnipeg to Calgary $3, and the moment that it seemed probable the G.T.P. and C.N.R. lines would enter Calgary although the policy of injunctions to delay them was resorted to, another $1 reduction in fares was made, besides corresponding freight rate reductions.

No reflections on the Canadian Pacific directors or their policy is intended or is necessary. It is true as stated by the leader of the Conservative Opposition in the Legislature last session that the C.P.R. neither asks nor accepts guarantees from any government to-day. This great system largely owned by foreign bondholders all over the world, which had a large part of its system built by the people of Canada and received in cash $25,000,000 besides an Empire in the shape of the finest lands of the Canadian northwest, has no need to-day after its rich gifts from the people of Canada to ask or expect further aid. Its whole aim is naturally to preserve what it has and to keep out unwelcome competition, in the interests of its shareholders who naturally come before the people of Canada in its affections. Criticisms in defence of the C.P.R. are just as out of place. The people and the people's servants have to look after their interests, and to give the C.P.R. a chance to retain exclusive territory unsupplied with proper accomodation would be foolish in the extreme. The aim of the Liberal Government is therefore to cover the Province of Alberta with a network of lines interlinking the three great transcontinental systems which cross the Province and looking forward to a western movement of grain which will thence be transported via the Panama canal to the world's market, as the only reliable solution of the great problem of grain congestion which for many years has proved insoluble to the C.P.R. by the eastern route.

The shorter haul west, and the cheaper ocean freight means the placing of the present and the future farmers of Alberta on a parity with the farmers nearer the head of the Great Lakes and in Ontario in the matter of freight rates, and with an advantage in the quality of grain grown combined with the only possible relief from the congestion which exists to-day and will go on increasing on the eastern railroads while the crop is moving, until such time as an open market is afforded, and new transportation arteries opened to the south.

STATESMAN LIKE POLICY

This statesmanlike policy of the Government as planned is bound to meet with obstacles and delays, but it will be pushed on to completion. Last Session the Premier announced the government's policy of guarantees of from $18,000 to $20,000 a mile for 1,813 additional miles of railway which are all to be feeders of the main lines. The C.N.R. has undertaken to build 1,405 miles of this, the Edmonton, Lunvegan and Peace River railway accounts for 350 miles and the G.T.P. has agreed for the present to build 58 miles.

Difficulties in securing labor, in obtaining ties, and in ensuring delivery of steel have in the past three years, and will continue to beset the railways, and the construction companies, but the government policy under the newly formed railway department is to get as much built as possible, and the prospects this season point to a possibility of building at least six hundred miles of new lines, and continuing the construction of at least an equal amount of lines under way.

Government ownership of these lines or any large portion of them would be impossible. The difficulties which beset the railway companies would have been enhanced if the government took the same work, and the credit of the Province at this stage could not stand the expense of providing for this large amount of work, and all the rolling stock, terminals, and incidental expenses. The security of the Province is to a certain extent pledged for these lines at an average of about $15,000 a mile, but only to the extent of backing the notes of wealthy corporations which would take no risks of defaulting, when other interests would only too gladly come in and take over their liabilities if the Province was willing or unready to do so under its mortgage rights.

The Government guarantees simply means that the companies can get their money cheaper, and so reduce the fixed charges which freight must earn.

The admission of Malcolm Mac Kenzie to the Cabinet of Alberta is a deserving work of favor to one of the most prominent members of the legislature. To those who have followed events in the legislature during each session, the promotion of Mr. MacKenzie will be received with approval as an event that was bound to take place sooner or later, provided his health permitted. It is most gratifying to know that he is in better health now than for many years.

During the seven years that the legislature of this province has existed, Mr. MacKenzie has been its most prominent and useful private member. As Chairman of the Legal Bills Committee for a number of years, he has had a most important part in shaping the legislation of every character that has been submitted to the House. His sound knowledge of the law, his intimate knowledge of the needs of the country, and his rugged Scotch independence peculiarly qualifies him to be the legislative censor of parliament. In the vast amount of private and public statutes Mr. MacKenzie has done more than any single member to mould them in conformity with aim and spirit of the law and the constitution.

In the House his speeches are few and short, but always effective. He generally speaks towards the end of a debate. In a few trenchant sentences he cuts the arguments of his opponents to pieces, and to the delight of the government benches impales their fallacies one by one. If he had his way the business of the session would be much shorter. Nothing disquiets him so much as a hotch potch bill that gets before the House. Mr. MacKenzie would eliminate the hotch-potch in committee, and confine the House to the essentials of the bill. There is no doubt this would be saving of time and nerve force.

If there is one subject of public policy that he has been identified with more than another during his legislative career, it has been railways. To him is due the legislation of 1906 taxing the right of way of the railways within the province. Coming from the greatest wheat district of the province he has seen the loss caused by car shortage to the farmers, and unsparing in his criticism of the railway corporations. For this reason he is regarded in some quarters as the enemy of the C.P.R. It is not true. He is more the friend of the farmers who suffer loss through inadequate railway facilities. During the formulation of the railway policy in 1909 Mr. MacKenzie strongly plead the claims of the south, and to him was due more than to any other public man in the south the extension of the G.T.P. and C.N.R. into wheat-fields of the south. His position in the Government of the province will give him additional power and prestige in dealing with the railway problem of the constituencies he represents.

Taken From Our Exchanges

Two cars of poles were unloaded at Carmangay on Thursday for the completion of the long distance line between Vulcan and Carmangay. This will be one of the first pieces of work undertaken by the government this year.—Sun.

* * *

It is estimated that with gas at 12 cents per thousand, electric power can be developed as cheaply as it can be generated by water power at Niagara.

* * *

It is a well known agricultural fact that the "frost line" has rapidly retreated into the north. There are men yet living who doubted that the Dakotas would produce enough to feed the younger generation and it was at that time a dire heresay to think that the vast plains to the north would produce anything but icicles. Last year an Anglicon missionary astonished the unbelievers with samples of fine potatoes, onions, radishes and wheat grown thirteen hundred miles north of Edmonton.

* * *

Red Deer, Alta., April 26.—L. B. Katchen, a Calgary cattle buyer, yesterday afternoon was sentenced to serve five years in the Alberta penitentiary on a charge of cattle stealing Mr. Justice Walsh presiding in the Supreme court, passed the sentence on Katchen, who was accused of the theft of 25 head of cattle from Ernest and William Auger, near Erskine. P. J. Nolan and A. H. Russell appeared for the crown, and A. A. McGillivary and T. M. Tweedie, M.P.P. for the defence.

* * *

The report which has been circulated to the effect that there is an outbreak of black diptheria at Blackie is entirely without foundation. H. E. Beattie made enquiries, through the telephone from the druggist there and found there were only one or two cases of sickness and they were scarlet fever not diptheria.—Okotoks Review.

* * *

The Carstairs Journal suggests that the most suitable site for an insane asylum would be Crossfield, giving the reason as saving transportation charges.

* * *

A Calgary paper complains because Protestant churches are used only one day in the week. Probably it has in view the utilization of the church buildings for real estate offices for six days.—Ex.

* * *

An unfortunate accident occurred at the railway crossing, just south of the village when a saddle horse belonging to Wm. LaMere and a fine thirteen-month-old colt belonging to Editor Nicholson were run into by the noon passenger train going south on Monday. Both animals had legs broken and had to be shot.—Stavely Standard.

* * *

New York, May 7.—There is a fear among shipping men that the Augsburg a German steamship, which left here on February 2nd with a cargo valued at a million dollars, is lost, and that all on board have perished. Word was received yesterday that the Bremen, a German cruiser, which put out from Bermuda to search for the vessel, has not been able to find her.

The last word received of the Augsburg was on April 11, when a steamship reported sighting her in latitude 36 north and longitude 56 west. Captain Winter is in command. He was bound for Australia.

* * *

Charles C. Parrish, late of Stockton, California, met a sudden death on Saturday morning last north of Bassano.

The deceased was employed as engineer on a steam plow by Mr. Daniels of Bassano and in some unaccountable way was run over by the the heavy traction engine, death being instantaneous.

* * *

The Horse and Poultry Show held at Okotoks, Friday, April 26, was not very well attended owing to the farmers being busy at work in the fields.

* * *

A. Mutz of Fernie, is intending to build a large hotel at Vulcan, providing his petition for license goes through.

Last Saturday afternoon the G.T.P rails were laid through Trochu and the citizens took great interest in the work which means so much to the town. The afternoon was a sort of holiday and the citizens are very enthusiastic over the fact that they now have a real railway.

NOTICE

The junior W. A. of the St. Johns Church, will hold a sale of home made cooking and serve tea at the Parish Hall between the hours of 3.30 and 6 o'clock on Saturday May 11th. Every body invited to come and help the energetic little workers make the tea a success.

Sensible View

The following editorial in a recent issue of the Lethbridge News seems to be a fair view to take of the accusations being made against the Captain and other officers of the ill-fated Titanic.

"The News has an impression, which it believes is shared by the general public, that there are some men who are talking too much and too freely about the Titanic disaster. The full measure of horror which this tragedy has brought to the world has not yet been realized, nor is it likely to be for some time to come. The whole world stands dazed and stunned in the face of the great calamity, and not until men begin to think calmly and with unprejudiced minds will it be possible for us to size the whole affair and give an unbiased judgment. Meanwhile a suspension of judgment is wise.

Somehow or other the world is not kindly disposed to certain of the male survivers of this world's greatest calamity upon the waters. Everyone knew it was necessary that members of the vessel's crew should man the lifeboats carrying the women and children; but everyone believed, nor has there yet been any reason to doubt, that there were enough men in the crew available to do this work. It seems, however, according to the tales they tell, that certain male passangers were pressed into service, and from them we have been hearing stories of the disaster.

Some of these stories reflect severely upon the commander of the ill-fated vessel, and others upon the management of the company. The commander is now before a Judge who makes no mistakes, and unfortunately for his good name, cannot speak for himself before any earthly tribunal. Some measure of blame may have been attached to him, and again he may have been innocent. But it seems to the News that the last persons who have any right to speak the unkind words of the man who stood by and went to his death with the ship, are the men who from among the passengers of the Titanic found their way to safety in boats loaded with woman and children. There may have been the best of reasons for their presence in the boats but the world will always have its suspicion. These men would be well advised if they kept discreet silence, or, if forced to speak, confined themselves to a recital of facts rather than the advancing of theories in which brave men who are dead are made scapegoats.

A Thought for Mother's Day

BEFORE IT IS TO LATE

If you have a gray-haired mother
In the old home far away,
Sit you down and write the letter
You put off from day to day.
Don't wait until her weary steps
Reach heaven'r pearly gate,
But show her that you think of her
Before it is too late.

If you have a tender message,
Or a loving word to say,
Don't wait till you forget it,
But whisper it to-day.
Who knows what bitter memories
May haunt you if you wait?
So make your loved one happy
Before it is too late.

The tender word unspoken,
The letters never sent,
The long-forgotten messages,
The wealth of love unspent;
For those some hearts are breaking,
For these some loved ones wait;
Show them that you care for them
Before it is too late.

George Bancroft Griffith.

Not Boasting.

An Irishman and German were sitting on a pier fishing. Neither gave the other any concern. The Irishman smoked away philosophically at his clay, while the German seemed absorbed in thought, or was silently expecting a bite.

Suddenly the German fell into the water. The splash recalled the Irishman from the preoccupation. That was all it did, however, . He never made a move to offer aid to the man struggling in the water.

"I can't swim said the German as he came up.

"I can't swim," he shouted louder, as he came to the surface for the second time.

As he was about to disappear for the third time, the German cried heartrendingly.

"I can't swim!"

"It's a mighty funny time to boast about it," replied the smoker of the clay.

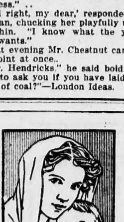
His Business.

"O Papa," she said, with a blush, "young Mr.. Chestnut who owns so many coal mines in the Midlands, is coming again this evening and he wants to see you on some important business." ..

"All right, my dear,' responded the old man, chucking her playfully under the chin. "I know what the young man wants."

That evening Mr. Chestnut came to the point at once..

"Mr. Hendricks," he said boldly, "I want to ask you if you have laid in a stock of coal?"—London Ideas.



MRS. G. A. SELBY AND CHILD

Poor Old Mother.

In the correspondence column of a contemporary there recently appeared a question by a son-in-law with whom his wife's mother had been living as to whether other members of the family (three sons) who were said to be able though unwilling, could be compelled to bear a portion of the expense of the mother's maintenancce. She had been living with one of the sons, and the brother-in-law had been asked if she could be boarded in his house so that the daughter might look after her This was agreed to, but the board money was not paid, and after eighteen months of squabbling the question was asked. The answer was diplomatic, namely, that the matter was one which required most judicious handling, and that a solicitor should be consulted. Had the person in charge of the question column known of the Canadnan Government Annuities System, the wisest thing he could have done would have been to recommend the purchase of a Government Annuity. At her age (75) an annuity of $300 (75 dollars every three months) payable as long as she might live, could have been purchased for $1992. The mother could then have lived happily with her daughter for the remainder have regarded the mother's presence in the home, a boon rather than a burden, and the family ties would have remained unbroken. But best of all, the comfort and happiness of the dear old mother, who had nursed them in their infancy, had, perhaps, spent many a sleepless night in anxious attendance upon them whom the "Dread Messenger" was hovering near, ready to snatch them away from her, and who had guided their young footsteps in the straight and narrow path—priceless services—would hen have been assured for all time. Happily in Canada cases of this kind are few, and they will be still fewer in the years to come if the boys and girls of today can only be induced to pay into the Annuities System a few cents each week. For example, a young man of 20 by paying in 50 cents a week until he is 60 may purchase an Annuity of $352.76; and a young woman starting at same age, and paying a like amount for the same period, could secure an Annuity of $311.72, which, owing to her longevity being superior, is somewhat less than he would receive. The age of 60 to a young man or woman of 20 may seem a long way off but it may interest them to know that, according to mortality experience, of 10,000 of either sex starting at 20 considerably more than 50 per cent. will b still living even at 65. There is more than an even chance that you will be one of the 5,000.

Information as to the cost of an annuity at any age may be secured on application to the postmaster, or to the Superintendent of Annuities, Ottawa, to whom your letter may be sent without postage.

Self-Exposed.

"A multi-millionare in a fashionable restaurant," she said, "pointed to a line on the menu and said to the waiter:

"I'll have some of that, please."

"I'm sorry, sir,' the waiter answered 'but the band is playing that."

Some Noise.

Poet—"Did you ever hear the heavy artillery of the skies boom and thunder and roar with terrifying power?"

Farmer—"Naw, I went to a suffragist meeting once"—Philadelphia Record.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Beating Speaker.

Col. Henry R. Smith, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Dominion Parliament since 1872, has some good stories to tell concerning the expedients employed by members of the House of Commons to question the truthfulness of other honorable members without being called upon by the Speaker to retract.

A Westerner once called a fellow-member a liar in the House, and when urged to retract remarked that he would withdraw the expression out of respect to the Speaker, but added that he would certainly call the member a liar outside the precincts of the chamber. But in most cases attacks on veracity are more cleverly clothed in verbiage.

The most artistic effort in this direction recalled by Col. Smith was that of a wit who, after listening to a speech from the benches opposite, said: "The statements of the honorable member just seated force me to the conclusion that if he had lived in the days of Sapphira that lady would have preferred him to Ananias as a husband."

Honor for Glace Bay.

The people of Glace Bay, N.S., are happy, for that place is to be very much in the limelight in the coming summer. The Sloane aeroplane is to start from there in August on its attempt to cross the Atlantic. That in itself is enough to give prominence in the news columns of a whole country's papers, but Glace Bay is to have the additional honor of having the Duke of Connaught and Premier Borden there as official starters for the aeroplane.

Men's Home For Calgary.

A metropole to care for the thousands of homeless and sometimes workless men in Calgary, will be erected by the Salvation Army.

"Did ye see as Jim got ten years' penal for stealing that 'oss?"

"Serve 'im right, too. Why didn't 'e buy the 'oss and not pay for 'im like any other gentleman?" — London Sketch.

"What did her father say when you asked for her hand?"

"Said he'd been wondering what I had been handing him two-for-a-quarter cigars for so regularly of late."—Detroit Free Press.

There are 98 towns in the United Kingdom—including London as one district—which have a population exceeding 50,000.

Putting it to work.

When the train stopped at the little southern station the northern tourist sauntered out on a platform, says the Housekeeper. Under a scrub oak stood a lean animal with scraggly bristles. The tourist was interested. "What do you call that?" he inquired of a lanky native.

"Razorback hawg."

"Well, what is he doing rubbing against that tree?"

"He's stropping himself, mister, jest stropping himself."

An Inducement to try.

"Did you say the fishing around here was interesting?"

"Yep The feller that catches one fish breaks the record.

Confirmed.

"Don't you think this hat makes me look ten years younger?"

"Yes, and so does my husband."

"How charming! What did he say?"

"He remarked last night that when you took off your hat you looked ten years older."

SPRING REMINDERS OF RHEUMATISM

Raw, Damp Weather Starts the Pain, but the Trouble Lies in the Blood.

Spring weather is bad for rheumatic sufferers. The changes from mild to cold, the raw, damp winds start the aches and twinges, or in the more extreme cases, the tortuers of the trouble going. But it must be borne in mind that it is not the weather that causes rheumatism. The trouble is rooted in the blood—the changeable weather merely starts the pains. The only way to reach the trouble and to cure it is through the blood. The poisonous rheumatic acids must be driven out. Liniments and rubbing may give temporary relief, but cannot possibly cure the trouble. The sufferer is only wasting time and money with this kind of treatment and all the time the trouble is becoming more deeply rooted—harder to cure. There is just one speedy cure for rheumatism—Dr Williams' Pink Pills. They act directly on the impure, acid-tainted blood. They purify and strengthen it and thus root out the cause of the rheumatism. Here is strong proof of the above statements, Mrs Robt. Luffman, Midland, Ont., says; "About three years ago my grandson, Robert Luffman, was attacked with inflammatory rheumatism. He became so bad he could only walk when someone helped him about. One arm he had to carry in a sling, and we felt sure he would be a cripple for life. The trouble also affected his heart. The doctor said his blood was turning to water and we had little hope for his recovery. The medicine the doctor gave him did not do more than soothe the pain a little, then he would be as bad as ever. On a former occasion Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had cured my daughter of rheumatism, and we finally decided to try them in Robert's case. After the use of three or four boxes there was a slight improvement and he continued taking the Pills until he had used 12 boxes when the trouble had completely disappeared, and he has not been affected with it since."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50., from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"Hear you have a fine baby at your house?"

"Yep, bouncing boy."

"Whom does he look like?"

"Well, we haven't quite decided as yet. To tell the truth, none of our relatives has very much coin."—Washington Herald.

Mr. A.—"A more deserving medical man than our friend Richard does not exist. He very frequently accepts no fees from his patients."

Mr. B.—"You don't say so?"

Mr. A.—"He generally settles with the heirs."—Tit Bits.

The United Kingdom, the United States, and Germany account for about 80 per cent. of the world's output of pig iron.

Belgium is the most densely populated nation in the world, with an average of 636 inhabitants to the square mile

Germany has the world's largest loom, in which felt disks for paper mills up to 233 feet in circumference can be woven.

Bill Eskimo. "Why in the great aurora borealis does your wife make such a fuss?"

Friend. "She complains because I won't give her anything to wear but sealskin and silver fox."

B. C.'s Big Game.

With the exception of antelope and musk-ox, British Columbia has every species of big game that exists on the continent; even the rarest of them being found in fair quantities. In addition, there are wild fowl and game birds of various species, some native and others acclimatized, that furnish sport; while the waters afford the finest trout and salmon fishing in the world. It is probable that there are more moose to the square mile in the Canadian Rockies than in any other part of the continent, and every year their numbers seem to increase. So far, the country has never been hunted except by a few prospectors. Whether the horns attain the large size of the Cassier moose has yet to be determined, but some very fine heads have been seen. In this district, cariboo are very plentiful on the higher plateau, and in places both grizzly and black bear are numerous.

A Profitable Deal.

Twenty years ago Dr. Coleridge of Ingersoll gave a gold watch, an inexpensive one at that, for 1,600 feet of land on Soudan avenue, Toronto. The owner got tired carrying them and was quite willing to take $25 for the bunch, but as the doctor's watch was just what he wanted, the doctor got the lots.

Recently Dr. Coleridge sold the property for $11 a foot, or nearly $18,000. And the man who bought them, a local operator, has had a half dozen chances to sell them again at $15 a foot.

Sir James' Humor.

A well-known newspaper man who writes the political leaders for a Bay street daily in Toronto tells the following story on himself:

The editorial writer has a familiar surname of the same class as Brown, but he has enough given names to fill a small clothes line. During the last provincial elections he had occasion to call up Sir James Whitney over the 'phone. Sir James is celebrated for his blunt, brusque manner of speech, and in the conversation which follows he was true to his reputation.

"This is Brown speaking," the editorial writer began—"Brown, Sir James, Mr. H. D. Y. P. Brown. Brown of The ——."

"What's that, what's that?" inquired the Premier, in rapid, sharp, brusque tones.

"This is Brown, editorial writer of The ——. Mr. H. D. Y. P. Brown, editorial writer—you know—H. D. Y. P. Brown, of The ——, you know," the newspaper man explained repeatedly and slowly.

"Brown, a-a-a-hem—Brown, you say—let me see, Brown, editorial—Ch, yes, Brown, of The ——, yes, yes, yes," said Sir James. "I suppose you use all your other names to DISINFECT the Brown, eh?"—Toronto Star Weekly.

Harvesting In April.

A news item that is unusual even for this big country of varied climate and lines of work was sent out from High River, Alta., early in April. It ran as follows:

Threshing is again under way in the High River district, although progress so far is not very satisfactory owing to the fields being too soft to move the heavy threshing outfits. The general opinion is that grain has wintered better than expected.

The unusual spectacle of harvesting a crop in April is seen in this district, where several farmers are now engaged in cutting oats. The grain is coming out in fairly good shape. The small acreage ready for spring crops is resulting in many power plowing outfits being bought, several being recently unloaded here.

A Manitoba Pioneer.

Jonathan Heaney died suddenly recently in a Winnipeg hospital after undergoing an operation for intestinal trouble. Mr. Heaney, who was 74 years of age, came to Manitoba from the neighborhood of Brampton, Ont., nearly 33 years ago, and settled in Meadow Lea, where he farmed for almost 26 years, later moving to Winnipeg.

The Happy State.

A young lady living in Atlanta visited the home of her fiance in New Orleans. On her return home an old "mammy," long in the service of the family and consequently privileged to put the question, asked:

"Honey, when is you goin' to git married?"

The engagement not having been announced, the Atlanta girl replied: "Indeed, I can't say, auntie. Perhaps I shall be married next Christmas, and then perhaps I shall never marry."

The old woman's jaw fell. "Ain't dat a pity, now!" she ejaculated; then she added, consolingly, "Dey do say dat old maids is de happiest critters dey is once dey quit struglin'."

"Congratulations, old man."

"For what?"

"I see you have at last acquired an auto."

"No, I haven't, I got all dirtied up this way putting a new ribbon on my typewriting machine."

Explained.

Mother — Johnny, you said you'd been to Sunday school.

Johnny (with far away look)—Yes, mother.

Mother—How does it happen that your hands smell of fish?

Johnny—I carried home the Sunday school paper, an' the outside page is all about Jonah an' the whale.

Horrid Man.

Miss Pert—The way that man looked at me was positively insulting.

Miss Pike—Did he stare at you?

Miss Pert—No. He gave me one glance, then looked at something else. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Leave Memory Behind.

Architect (enthusiastically)—When you get into the new house you wont know yourselves.

Mrs. Newrich—Excuse me, it will be other people we don't know.—Boston Transcript.

Teacher—"Who can givean example of heroism?"

Willie Wallup—"I can, teacher. At noon Tommy Sours said you was the meanest teacher we ever had, and he wouldn't take it back, so I licked him, He stood up for what he thought was right; that was heroism.'

Minard's Liniment, the Lumberman's Friend.

'Suppose coal is six dollars a ton and you gave your dealer thirty dollars, how many tons would he send you?"

"Three"

"Oh, that's wrong."

"I know it's wrong, but that is what he did."—Life

Very many persons die annually from cholera and kindred summer complaints, who might have been saved if proper remedies had been used. If attacked, do not delay in getting a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, the medicine that never fails to effect a cure. Those who have used it say it acts promptly, and thoroughly subdues the pain and disease.

Apropos of a beautiful young wife worth $40,000,000, who had just bivorced her penniless husband in order to marry again, Henry E. Dixey, the comedian said at a dinner in New York.

"The young man who marries for money has none too easy a time of it. His rich wife is likely to tire of him and throw him out in a few years, or else she is likely to limit his allowance to 25 or 50 cents a day.

" 'I married money,' a man once said to me.

" 'Wasn't there a woman attached to it?"

" 'Yes, you bet there was,' he exploded. 'So much attached to it that she never parted with a penny.' "

'Don't you think it is dastardly to send a man an infernal machine?" asked Jones, while motoring with Brown. "Oh, I don't know," replied Brown as the machine gave a dying groan, half way up the hill. "If I had an enemy, I'd send him this one."—Judge.

"Young gentlemen," said an earnest speaker, addressing a company of college students, "if you have a spark of genius in you, water it."

"Can you give any evidence in regard to thecharacter of the deceased?" said the judge. "Yes, my lord," replied the witness. He was a man without blame, beloved and respected by all men, pure in all his thoughts, and——" "Where did you learn that?" "I copied it from his tombstone, my lord."

A lady very fond of cats and a man devoted to dogs, fell into a controversy over the merits of these animals. In the midst of it the lady said.

"So you really think that dogs sometimes possess more intelligence than their masters?"

"Certainly, I've got one myself that does."

"There is a great deal more refinement in athletics than there used to be."

"Yes," replied the sporting man "but every now and then, some pugilist breaks loose and talks about 'slugging over the ropes' like a political candidate."—Washington Star.

"Algernon, am I the first woman you have ever loved?"

"Not exactly. I was in love with my teacher at ten and with a circus rider at twelve. But you are the first girl I have ever asked to marry me, my dear."—Washington Herald.

A report says more actors go into bankruptcy than do members of any other profession Well, look how often they get married.

A Cure for Rheumatism.—A painful and persistent form of rheumatism is caused by impurities in the blood, the result of defective action of the liver and kidneys. The blood becomes tainted by the introduction of uric acid, which causes much pain in the tissues and in the joints. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are known to have effected many remarkable cures, and their use is strongly recommended. A trial of them will convince anyone of their value.

His Reason.

"Johnny, why don't you try to stand at the head of your class, instead of always being at the foot?"

"Shucks! By standing at the foot of the class I can see out of the window, pa."—Birmingham Age-Record.

"The doctors have finally decided what caused Smith's illness."

"Had a consultation, eh?"

"No, an autopsy."—Judge.

She—"You are always talking about making money in literature — why don't you do something?"

He—"I did. I pawned my typewriter for $15.—Satire.

Owen Wister, the well-known novelist, was talking in Philadelphia about a poet whose works sold poorly.

"Poets are usually without honor," he said, "Remember Wordsworth's case.

"The great Wordsworth, you know, was in the habit of spouting his poetry aloud as he took his lonely walks. Thus he polished and elaborated his lines. Thus too, he got the reputation among the Rydal Lake folks of being a bit daft.

" 'Well, John, what's the news?" Hartley Coleridge once asked an old stonebreaker by the lake shore.

" 'Why, nowt verra partickler,' the stonebreaker replied; only old Wordsworth broken loose agin.' "

There are but two ways for moisture to come out of the earth. One is through plant life, and the other by evaporation. If we allow a hard crust to form it will cause this evaporation; but when we place this soil mulch on the earth, it forms a protection to the moisture beneath. When a arin comes you want to go over it and remulch the soil, and thus set the trap for the next. As soon as you catch one rain, set your trap for the next. Destroy what would form a crust and allow the escape of the moisture already in the ground.

Whiskey Blossom as State Flower

Right at a time when the important and perplexing problem of choosing a State flower is up for solution, rank outsiders are throwing all kinds of obstacles in the way. Among those newspapers that have been offering interference in this matter is the Louisville Courier-Journal, which with amazing intolerance of spirit says:—

"The Nashville Tennessean and American says Tennessee has no State flower. Judging from the manner in which prohibition has not prohibited in Tennessee, the whiskey blossom stands a show for the nomination."—Nashville Tennessean.

She—"Do you think that big hands are a sign of generosity?"

He—"Certain; the generosity of nature."

Hobb—"Is your wife critical?"

Nobb—"Frightful. She is almost as bad as my 15-year-old daughter."—Life.

DECIDED VICTORY IN FIGHT FOR LOWER FREIGHT RATES IN WEST

Railway Commission Finds There is Discrimination Against Prairie Provinces and Railways Must Justify Their Existing Rates

Toronto — After hearing H. W. Whitla, of Winnipeg, counsel for the Dominion Government, present elaborate tables of figures showing the enormous discrimination against the west in freight rates, running in some cases to over 25 per cent., the railway commission decided that the onus must be placed on the railways, and they must justify their existing western rates. The inquiry, however, will not stop at that. After an interesting legal contest, Mr. Whitla and Jas. Bicknell, K.C., the government counsel, won a decided victory by securing a ruling that every phase of freight rates will be investigated, not only the question of discrimination against the west, but, if necessary, the reasonableness of the rates as well as the west, and the general basis upon which they were established.

The railway counsel tried hard to confine it to merely the question of discrimination, the position which was taken by M. K. Cowan, K. C., counsel for Alberta and Saskatchewan, who objected to it going further. This Mr. Whitla and Mr. Bicknell strenuously opposed, and finally won a signal victory, which, in the end, may mean much to the western shipper and consumer.

The date for the next sitting, when the railways will assume the onus of justification, was not fixed, but it was made very clear that there must be no delay, and the railways are to give notice by May 21 when they can proceed with the case. "This is the most serious matter the board has ever considered," said Mr. Scott, "and we want to give the railways sufficient time, but we have started this inquiry, and we want to stay with the job. We will give you until the next sitting of the board, May 21, to prepare for the case, and notify us when you are ready to proceed."

An interesting development of the discussion was the fact that the C. P. R. presented to Mr. Whitla tables alleging to be the revenue and operating expenses of recent years, which were found to be entirely different from tables presented when the Vancouver rate case was before the board. The new tables, Mr. Whitla showed, increased the total operating charges on all the various divisions. In one case, on the Winnipeg division, by an amount no less than $350,000. The new tables also increased the expenses per mile by no less than $428. Mr. Whitla pointed out that it was very strange that two such strikingly different statements should be presented.

Mr. Chrysler, counsel for the railways, said they would explain the difference in due time, but vouchsafed no information to the board. In addition to enormously increased the operating figures, the new tables decreased the earnings by one case, $436 per mile, fl. W. Hill, Winnipeg; James Bicknell, Toronto; F. D. Morrison, Vegreville, Alta.; and J. E. D. Carpenter, Winnipeg, represented the Dominion government. F. H. Chrysler and E. W. Beatty, representing the C. P. R.; George Shea, K. C. R.; H. B. Hudson Winnipeg; J. E. Dalrymple and E. Bigger represented the G. T. P.; and M. K. Cowan and Alex. McDonald the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

ASK ENGLAND TO INTERFERE.

Much Pressure Brought to Bear by Cultured Section of Her Indian Subjects.

Rome.—Considerable importance is given here to the remarkable interview which Asalm Bey, the Turkish minister for foreign affairs, has accorded to the special representative of the London Daily Chronicle at Constantinople. The text of the interview has been telegraphed to Italy in full, and is reproduced in special editions of the newspapers.

A spirit of skepticism prevails as to the outcome of the intervention of the great powers and the likelihood of a speedy peace. The "Corriere delle Sera" comments with delight on the Daily Chronicle's leading article, counselling Turkey to yield to Italy the occupation of Tripoli, and is pleased to recognize therein what it calls the tardy conversion of the London daily which has been most persistently the most opposed to Italy's action since the outset.

"Il Secolo" publishes a column special interview with one of the heads of the India office, at Whitehall, alleging that the British government is placed in an embarrassing position over the Italo- Turkish war owing to the immense influence and pressure which the cultured Mussulman population of the Indian empire is bringing to bear against any favoritism on the part of the central executive toward Italy. The India office official states that not only his department, but also other government offices are inundated with letters and telegrams from Moslem communities in every part of the British empire. Hence, continues the Indian office official:

"While the Indian government is preoccupied by the widespread and serious character of the Indian pan-Islamic agitation, the home government in London is constrained to exert its efforts to the utmost to limit more and more the sphere of conflict; and cannot act in any way that could be interpreted by hostile to Turkey, in much the same way as it has been obliged to adopt an energetic attitude in the face of Russian projects in the Persian question.

Cheap Wireless.

London.—In the House of Commons Postmaster-General Samuels said he had completed arrangements for accepting the Marconigrams from Canada and New York, and from Wednesday next the full rate for messages from Montreal and New York will be eighpence (16 cents) a word, with corresponding reductions to other points. For deferred messages in plain language the charge will be fourpence (8 cents) from Montreal and New York, and other points pro rata. The company, however, does not guarantee speed in transmission.

Clergymen Sail for Canada.

London.—A party of more than one hundred noted clergymen and religious workers of the United Kingdom sailed from Bristol recently for Canada.

They are officers and members of the Federated Brotherhoods of the Old Land, which has a membership of 750,000, and the primary object of their trip is to attend a one-time meeting to be held in Toronto for the organization of a similar brotherhood to embrace all of the existing evangelical brotherhoods and societies in the Dominion.

Alberta Fire Ranger.

Edmonton.—A new fire ranger for the province of Alberta has been appointed by the Dominion government in the person of R. H. Palmer of the real estate firm of Austin and Palmer.

Mr. Palmer's sphere of activity will extend from Edmonton west to the boundaries of the Brazeau and Athabasca forest reserves and Jasper Park; south to include the railroads being built west from Red Deer to Rocky Mountain House and the boundary of the Brazeau reserve; east to include Lac La Biche and as far north as it is possible and practicable to provide fire rangers.

UNITED STATES TAKING NOTICE

Over the Reported Activity of Japan Along the Mexican Coast.

Washington.—The United States should either issue the Monroe doctrine or formulate a new one broad enough to prevent Japanese commercial interests from securing control of territory about Magdalen Bay, in the opinion of Senators Lodge, Bacon and other members of the foreign affairs committee of the senate.

In the debate today, following the receipt of the new Tokio message transmitting the correspondence covering Japanese activity in Western Mexico, including mention of the secret declared that the control of so strategic a point should be left to commercial interests wholly Japanese in character could not be permitted without menacing the safety of the United States.

Manitoba Seeding Is Late.

Winnipeg, Man.—J. J. Golden, deputy Minister of Agriculture, says that but thirty-four per cent. of plowing for spring seeding has been done in Manitoba, as compared with forty-four per cent. at this time last year. Seeding will be late, but conditions are fine. Late harvest and early frosts are the principal causes of backward plowing, as compared to Saskatchewan but little was burned last year, last summer in this province and prospects are for a decreased acreage seeded to wheat.

Fisheries Awards Issued.

St. Johns, Newfoundland.—Sir Edward Morris, premier of Newfoundland, left here for Washington, where he is to participate in several conferences which have been arranged for, a discussion of issues growing out of the Hague "Fisheries" Award of several years ago.

The British ambassador will appear with Premier Morris as a representative of Newfoundland in the meeting with the American government officials.

Will Deport Hindu Women.

Vancouver.—The two Hindu women and two children who have been the subject of controversy since their arrival here on January 21, are to be deported. Malcolm R. J. Reid, chief inspector of immigration, was notified by the department at Ottawa that the cases of the women and children had been taken into consideration, but that the status must be complied with. The result is that the women and their children will be deported at once.

Pigtails Are Dangerous.

Shanghai.—Republicans in the districts around Shanghai are attacking all residents who still wear queues, forcibly cutting off the objectionable appendages. The cutting off queues in the international settlement who still retain their queues are afraid to venture beyond the limits. The result has been some collisions between the municipal police and the so-called reformers.

Premier Back at Ottawa.

Ottawa.—Premier Borden arrived in Ottawa recently after a month's holiday at Hot Springs, Va. He looks greatly benefitted from his trip, and stated on his return that he felt the improvement. He added that his plans for the summer had not been made up Sir Wilfrid Laurier is holidaying at Richmond, Va., and is expected home shortly.

Sends Two Demonstration Trains.

Winnipeg, Man.—Two demonstration trains will be sent from Winnipeg province by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture to teach modern methods of farming. One will go over the C. P. R. and the other over the C. N. R. They will be sent out in June.

Russia Wants Compensation.

St. Petersburg.—The various chambers of commerce have petitioned the Russian government to demand compensation from the Turkish government for Russian losses by reason of the closing of the Dardanelles.

TO ENCOURAGE AGRICULTURE

Saskatchewan Government Offers Silver Trophy for Exhibits at Dry Farming Exposition.

Lethbridge, Alberta.—The government of Saskatchewan, through Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, has offered a silver trophy and a cash prize for the two best exhibits of agricultural products of that province displayed at the International Dry-Farmer Products' Exposition at Lethbridge, October 21-26 next.

The Provincial Government plans to sweep everything before it at the Exposition, and is arranging for an exhibition that will cost approximately $5,000. It is estimated that fully 1000 farmers from Saskatchewan will attend the Dry-Farming Congress.

The Department has placed the matter of arranging a provincial exhibit in the hands of Mr. H. N. Thompson, whose successful exhibit work at Colorado Springs last year, coupled with his experience in the Provincial Department of Agriculture, with which he is an agronomist, qualifies him as an expert in this line.

Mr. Thompson has made application for the reservation of 2000 square feet of floor space for the provincial exhibit, 300 lineal feet for 50 or more districts in Saskatchewan, and he announces that he will be able to make entries in every individual class of products.

Saskatchewan, last year, came within a very few points of winning the Great Sweepstakes prize at Colorado Springs, losing out only through the fact that it had very few vegetables, whereas Alberta won by having a large vegetable display that scored high.

The province holds the honor of having produced the best bushel of wheat in the world in 1911, and Mr. Thompson is arranging to upset that honor this year at Lethbridge. He reports that the Department of Agriculture is sending out six lecturers and organizers, who are making a feature of interesting farmers to specialize. Those farmers who make a particular study of any one class of agricultural product will be given aid in their work by the Department of Agriculture, so that they may specialize even more in that class. In this way it is expected that the very best products of each class will be provided.

MAY 24 WILL BE PUBLIC HOLIDAY

Report to the Contrary Is Given Official Denial at State Department.

Ottawa.—A report that May 24 will not be a public holiday this year is given an official denial at the state department.

In order to abolish the two-generic 24-old custom of observance of May 24, first as Queen Victoria's birthday, and after her death as Victoria Day, it would be necessary to change the statute, and that was not done at the last session of parliament.

Although no legislation was passed last session in that regard, June 3 will be a public holiday, as being the birthday of the reigning sovereign, and a proclamation to that effect will probably be issued in the course of a week or two.

The result, so far as this year at least is concerned, means that June 3 will be merely a bank and a government holiday, with a military salute fired at the various stations.

TO KEEP OUT PEST.

Government Adopts Precautionary Measures Against Fruit Fly.

Ottawa.—In addition to the regulation prohibiting the importation of uncanned fruits and vegetables from Italy, as a precautionary measure against the coming of the Mediterranean fruit fly, the government has issued an order in council prohibiting importation of nursery stock and transportation companies and customs brokers engaged in the importation of nursery stock to notify the Dominion entomologist of all such imports arriving. The importers are also required to notify the entomologist, giving all particulars within five days of ordering.

H. B. COMPANY ASKS TOO MUCH.

Delay in Privy Council Assent May Covering Scheme not Divulged.

London.—The delay in the decision of the lords of the privy council upon the Hudsons Bay Company petition for a supplemental charter is attributed to the consideration of amendments in the original demands

The charter will probably provide a sanction for a scheme of supplying shares in denominations of ten pounds each. Another provision invests the company with borrowing powers. The charter holds back from any land distribution, the last 1,500,000 acres of the company's land so as to reduce the capital and reduce the liability.

Sanction is now being asked for other arrangements. It is thought the condition of the provision which practically guarantees the repayment of capital is a prelude to a big scheme not yet divulged which, however, has not yet been decided upon in detail.

Turkey Will Re-open Dardanelles.

Constantinople.—The council of ministers here decided to reopen the Dardanelles under the same conditions as prevailed before the closure, April 8. The council, however reserved the right to close the Dardanelles again should the necessity arise. Orders were immediately transmitted to this effect to the officers in control of the Dardanelles, but it will be several days before the channel is cleared. The decision gives great relief to those interested in shipping and is generally regarded as indicating the strength of Turkey's position.

Dominion Fiscal Figures.

Ottawa.—The first month of the new fiscal year shows an extraordinary increase in the revenue from the customs duties and sets a pace which if it can be maintained throughout the year will produce in the neighborhood of one hundred millions.

The custom receipts from the month of April just ended reached $8,057,962.25. The figures for April of 1911-12 were $5,569,142.58, so that the increase on the showing of the present month amounts to $2,488,819.67.

THE HOME RULE DEBATE

LITTLE INTEREST IS SHOWN IN THE LENGTHY SPEECHES.

Less Display of Interest Than Was Ever Shown in Commons in Connection With a Great Political Project —Presents Remarkable Contrast.

London.—No great political project was ever discussed in the house of commons with less display of interest on the part of the members and the general public than the home rule bill. Speeches were delivered to a half empty house. A few Irish priests were the only spectators in the gallories which appeared particularly concerned with what was passing on the floor.

A recent cordial performance, in which Winston Churchill, who is rated as the most brilliant of the younger politicians in either party, was the star, received hardly any enthusiasm. It was a remarkable contrast, than was presented by this exhibition, and the fierce battles over the other two home rule bills in the statutes like Gladstone, Parnell, Chamberlain and Hartington fought bitterly every inch of the way, and passions and political passions were stirred to the depths, could not possibly be conceived.

One reason for this is the present new system whereby the house of lords may prolong legislation over a period of two years, which postpones the critical stage of the measure. Another is the nature of the Conservative opposition to the bill, which, except on the part of the representatives of Ulster, is generally lukewarm. Several members complained of the length of the speeches.. And the speaker

JOHN E REDMOND

confessed himself bored, and remarked: "I am sure that the house would rather hear three speeches of twenty minutes each than one of sixty minutes." This was received with shouts of approval.

The Right Honorable J. E. B. Seely, parliamentary secretary of the war office, said that those who doubted the loyalty of Irishmen when they declared that they would carry out the act honorably and fairly were the same persons who doubted the good faith of the Boers when the South African Union act was passed. "Let you wrong them," he added, addressing the opposition, "and now admit it. Are you going to be so mad as to repeat your error?"

"The Irish people," he continued "have shown as a whole that they are the last people to break their pledge or word and we are right in trusting the responsible leaders of the great majority of Irishmen."

Ship Owners and Seamen to Confer.

Liverpool—Committee of the ship owners and representatives of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union and the Transport Works Federation have agreed to a joint conference in May for a discussion of the condition which led to the recent trouble with the seamen and firemen. In the meantime all the men will return to the ships.

Monday the Seamen's and Firemen's Union passed a resolution declaring that its members would refuse to sail on any vessel unless a union official was present when the men signed for the voyage A demand for additional wages was also made Later the other section of, the transport workers federation declared that the union course was not authorized and that it should not receive the federation's support

G. T. CONSTRUCTION ACTIVE.

40,000 Tons of U. S. Steel Procured for New Lines.

Regina, Sask.—Acting Premier Calder has been advised by the Grand Trunk Railway company that the company has secured 40,000 tons of steel from the United States, and that arrangements are all in place to proceed with on the Biggar-Calgary, Prince Albert, Regina-Moose Jaw, Regina-Boundary and other lines, and that upwards of 400 miles will be completed this fall in time to move this year's crop. Mr. Calder stated to a W. A. P. representative that in addition the G. T. P., the C. P. R. and C. N. R. promised exceptional construction and that present indications are that the new mileage in Saskatchewan this year would break all railway construction records for any province in Canada.

Made $7,000,000; Dies Poor.

Chicago. — Dr. Peterson, philanthropist who gave away $7,000,000 died a poor man, after he had amassed a fortune in timber.

THE MARKET REPORT

Weekly Grain Letter Supplied by Thompson, Sons & Co., Grain Merchants, Winnipeg.

The advance in prices in the wheat markets which was set going by the flood of unfavorable reports regarding the winter wheat crop in the central states of the United States continued briskly up till April 26th, by which date the highest prices for the present movement of the largest number of acres on record. It is freely estimated now that as much as 5,000,000 acres sown to winter wheat last fall will have to be counted out of this year's United States winter wheat acreage. Mr. B. Snyder, the government crop expert, issued a summarized estimate, which stated that the general situation did not warrant the expectation of more than 550,000,000 bushels of winter wheat this year in the United States, against the final official estimate after threshing was a yield of 431,000,000 bushels. One reason for the reduction of the acreage under spring wheat in the Dakotas and Minnesota forecasts a period of two years, which postpones the critical stage of the measure. Another is the nature of the Conservative opposition to the bill, except on the part of the representatives of Ulster, is generally lukewarm. Several members complained of the length of the speeches.. And the speaker confessed himself bored, and remarked: "I am sure that the house would rather hear three speeches of twenty minutes each than one of sixty minutes." This was received with shouts of approval.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON VII.—SECOND QUARTER, MAY 12, 1912.

Text of the Lesson, Luke vi., 27-38; Rom. xiii, 8-10—Memory Verses, 27, 28—Golden Text, Rom. xiii, 9—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The topic of this lesson is love, and the pattern is "the love of God." At first sight the teaching is most extraordinary and the practice seemingly impossible and beyond all reason. Who ever thought one ought to love our enemies, do good to those who hate us, bless those who curse us and pray for such as despitefully use us, but when it comes to lending without hoping for a return, giving to everyone that asks and letting the goods go when taken, you think, have gone that way. It does look like a time for tramps, imposters, thieves and robbers. We know that the righteous Lord loveth righteousness and anything unrighteous. He would not do our ask us to do, so we must prayerfully wait upon God for a clearer light upon this teaching. According to verse 35 and Matt. v, 45, the object of this love is to be manifestly "the children of the Highest," "the children of our Father which is in heaven." It must be that God wants us to do it, expedient or according to reason, but how can we, as the children of God, do what we know God would not do? (verse 36), those who had received Him as He was teaching his disciples (verse 20) "gave to the Son of God, and have left all to follow Him, those whom He was to leave in the world in His stead, that because of them the world might believe and know the only living and true God and Jesus Christ, whom He sent into the world to manifest Him (John xvii, 3, 11, 21, 23. It is truly a high, holy, heavenly calling to represent God and Christ in the power of the Holy Spirit and be so alive to their interests that we shall be wholly dead to our own.

The love of God and of Jesus Christ is the greatest thing we ever heard of, and there are no more wonderful statements concerning it than John iii, 16; 1 John iii, 16.

Put with these "God commendeth His love toward us in that while we were yet sinners Christ died for us." "In this was manifested the love of God toward us because that God sent His only begotten Son into the world that we might live through Him." "He spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all." "Christ loved the church and gave Himself for it." "The church of God which He hath purchased with His blood." "The Son of God loved me and gave Himself for me." "Rom. v, 8; viii, 32; 1 John iv, 9; Eph. v, 25; Acts xx, 28; Gal. ii, 20." In the light of such tremendous statements consider the treatment that He received when here in humiliation and even as He taught our lesson of today. He was in the world which He had made, but it knew Him not. He came unto His own, but His own received Him not. Their rulers had no kind thoughts for Him. They said that He was a deceiver, a madman and that He deceived the people, and in their hatred they finally killed Him, accusing Him of blasphemy. Yet no semblance of a fair trial (John i, 10, 11; vii, 12, 20; viii, 52; x, 20). Yet He prayed for them and did not take back nor strike back, though He might have swept them off the earth with a word, as He said, He could do at His coming in glory to set up His kingdom and share it with His own redeemed ones (Rev. xi, 6; iii, Thess. ii, 8; Col. iii, 4; Rev. iii, 21).

Now, considering that by such love and such treatment Jesus Christ He has at such infinite cost and by such suffering, bearing our sins in His own body, that we who receive Him children of God and joint heirs with Him, partakers of His kingdom and glory, does it not look a good bit easier to love, to bless, to help others for His sake, to give, to lend, to do good, hoping for nothing again, to serve those who cannot serve us in return? Do we not indeed like saying as Mephibosheth said of Ziba, "Yea, let him take all, forasmuch as my lord the king is come again" (II. Sam. xix, 30).

Our Lord never encouraged wrongdoing, but we should see that He would not have us do anything to encourage injustice and oppression, theft or robbery or idleness or anything of the spirit that would wrongfully take the property of another. Rather, as we would see it in our daily life that we have such treasure in Himself and in His kingdom that we would be willing to suffer gladly for the good of others if only we may win them to His, bearing meekly any loss or cross for Christ's sake. The love of Christ constraineth us to live no longer unto ourselves, but unto Him who died for us and rose again (II. Cor. v, 14, 15). Since Paul could take pleasure in infirmities, in the bearing of insults, in distress, in persecutions, in grievous difficulties, for Christ's sake (II. Cor. xii, 10), Wayfarer, the same grace is at our disposal, to enable us to reckon all loss as mere refuse that we may gain the priceless privilege of knowing Christ Jesus as our Lord. Does it not seem as if we could lend or give or do or bear any loss for cause of such love and because of His kingdom? Let our one question be, "Lord, what shall I do? Have me to do?" and our motto, "Just to please Jesus," and we shall not be apt either to transgress or come short.

U. S. Nets in Canadian Waters

Kingsville, Ont. — The revenue cutter Vigilant picked up three lots of nets off Point Pelee Island in Canadian waters last week, and brought them here

Will Lengthen Their Terms.

Kingston, Ont. — The five convicts who escaped from the pen recently who escaped from the pen yesterday and will be charged with jail breaking in an assault. Vigilant guards are all doing well. Lack of sufficient number of guards and keepers is given as the reason for the escape.

BUSINESS GETTERS

LOST, FOUND AND FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR TRADE CHEAP. One 12-furrow Cockshutt Engine gang, with breaker bottom and Roller coulters. Apply G. S. Noble, Noble, Alta. 5-9-23

FOR SALE OR RENT Large white house near the Turf Association grounds. A snap. For particulars see Stanley Ferguson, Claresholm, Alta. 4-25-5-2

FOR SALE -2 Registered Clyde Stallions coming 2 yrs. old. Now at Vanhorn's Barn. Also some registered fillies coming 2, 3 and 4. A few milch cows, some fresh, some coming in soon. Apply Peter Lenarz, Claresholm 4-18tf

STRAYED AND TAKEN UP

STRAYED—From Claresholm, Black mare with horse colt; mare has two white hind feet and white face, branded IX on right shoulder. Bay mare with horse colt, branded IX on right shoulder. 3 2-year olds Bay colts and 1 black colt, branded IX on right shoulder. Reward for recovery. A. Cruickshank, Hillcrest, Alta., Crow's Nest Pass.

Strayed $10, reward per head for all horses branded 44 left thigh and all horses branded half-diamond S on left shoulder with 44 on left thigh. J. S. Ogilvie, Lonbutte, Alta. 5-9-3-mo.

STRAYED Lost 1 Bay Gelding, rising four years, 1100 lbs., branded R on left thigh. Finder suitably rewarded. Notify F. Hossell, Box 39 Claresholm. 4-4-tf

STRAYED From the Dawson ranch 1 bay horse, 4 years old, 1 bay filley, 2 years old both branded 66 on left thigh. Strayed in December. $5 a head reward for recovery. Address H. Dawson, Lyndon, Alta 5-2-5-16

STRAYED $15 reward. One sway-backed brown gelding branded 44 left thigh and ○ left shoulder. Apply C. Hardwick, "44" ranch, Claresholm. 5-2-23

STRAYED—$3 a head reward for all cattle branded ⅊ left shoulder, also cattle branded gD left hip. Apply C. Hardwick, "44" ranch, Claresholm. 5-2-23

WANTED—Girl For Chamber Maid Apply Wilton Hotel. 5-9-tf

STRAYED—Five dollars will be paid for information leading to the recovery of any of the following horses. One grey gelding branded WD right shoulder, one bay and one brown branded LT left hip, two brown mares branded R right shoulder. Porter and Mast-man, Mayerott, Alta. 5-2-16

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of The Irrigation Act, the undersigned has filed the necessary memorials and plans required by Sections 13 and 15 of the said Act with the Commissioner of Irrigation at Calgary, Alta.

The applicant applies for the right to divert sufficient water per second from a RESERVOIR on the North-west quarter of Section 2, Township 13, Range 29, West of the 4th Meridian, for irrigation purposes, and for the right to construct the necessary works as shown by the memorial and plans filed, to enable the water so diverted to be used for the said irrigation purposes on the North-east quarter of Section 34, Township 12, Range 29, West of the 4th Meridian.

The undermentioned lands are also affected by right-of-way for the proposed works, viz: the North-west and South-west quarter of Section 2, and the South-east quarter of Section 3, in Township 13, Range 29, West of the 4th Meridian.

DATED at Lyndon, Alta., this 1st day of April, 1912.

W. A. LYNDON,
Applicant.

To have the Review visit you every week costs you less than three cents a week.